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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,008—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
¶ SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	21st July.
B.L. CARTHAGE	3613	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
¶ ASSAM	3300	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5845	1200	A. C. Logan	11th "
¶ SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	3995	450	E. Gordon	25th "
¶ ASSAM	3300	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5845	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
¶ SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
¶ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,830	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morea	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
Address AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 23rd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,359	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK SHARP ! LOOK SHARP !!
LOOK SHARP !!!
IMPORTANT LEATHER GOODS NOTICE.
ESTABLISHED IN CAWNPORE 1880.

THE PROPRIETOR of our Business has just arrived here with a choice and varied Assortment of our well-spoken Leather Goods and will stay till FRIDAY the 21st inst., at the HOTEL DE FRANCE, Tamarind Lane, from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M., to show and secure Orders.
The Professional Leather Goods Manufacturers, Military, Police, Volunteer and Commissariat Contractors, and the cheapest and best leather goods Suppliers to the Public in general with several years' guarantee, and Taxidermists,

STEWART LAWRIE & Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Hotel De France, Bombay.

IDEAL FELT TOOTH BRUSH.
"IDEAL" IN NAME, NATURE & RESULTS.

RECOMMENDED BY PROMINENT Dentists everywhere. Dr. T. B. Arnold, of New York, writes :—
"It has no equal for polishing the Teeth and hardening the Gums."
It not only cleanses and polishes the Teeth but imparts to them a Brilliancy attained by no other Method.
Price : Holder with 1 dozen Pads, Re. 1-8.

SOLE AGENTS :
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !
MOTHER DUDLEY'S
"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.
4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Vertal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and sale of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken either to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; to Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of shoeing is done.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
CAMERAS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
HAND CAMERAS.
FALLOWFIELD'S "FACILE"—THE "IDEAL."
THE KODAK.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT THE "OPTIMUS."
NOVELTIES IN SHUTTERS.
LENSES
BY
DALMEYER, GRUBB, VOIGTLANDER.
DRY PLATES
Of all important makers, including
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT'S, ILFORD'S, MARION'S, THOMAS'S, EDWARD'S.
Condition guaranteed.
SENSITISED PAPER,
LE RIVES SAXE'S, MARION'S ALBUMINISED,
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE AND *SOLIO* PAPERS.
PRINTING FRAMES. DEVELOPING TRAYS. | PLATE BOXES. LAMPS. | DRAINING RACKS. FLASH LIGHTS AND
ALL ACCESSORIES.
Send for our Illustrated Price List.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.
SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,, 37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,, 3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,, 55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BLANC DE CAMELLIA ! An elegant and very delicate Powder, quite invisible on the skin perfectly harmless and imparting a high degree of Smoothness, Softness and Fineness. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.
A COMPLEXION POWDER.
MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWEATER FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS. (All sizes.)
FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS. (Club Colours.)
FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS. (Non-irritating.)
NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS. All sizes.)
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS. (Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)
SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And (Club Colours.)
ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS.
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BEAUTY CHARM ! Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the Day for improving and beautifying the Complexion and rendering the Skin smooth, soft and blooming. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.
"COMPLEXION MILK."
MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
MOST POPULAR SQUARE PIANOFORTES OF THE DAY.
Command
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S The largest sale of any Square Piano in India.
IRON STANDARD INDIAN
Have stood the test of 40 years of an Indian Climate.
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
ESTABLISHED 1781.
Showing an uninterrupted record of Advance and Superiority of Over 110 Years.
Sole Agents for India and Burmah,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE	HERMIT'S AQUA INDICA
Has fairly won the name of "Ringworm Specific." One or two applications cure entirely this annoying Disease. As. 6.	Is a purely Vegetable Extract, employed in the cure of Dhobie's Itch and allied disorders of the Skin. It does not stain Clothes, nor irritate the Skin. As. 6.

23, HUMMUM ST., { MADON, SONS & CO., } FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool !
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમ-ની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets ! by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-4; postage Annas 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND HYGIENE,

BEING a short account of the more Common Diseases, their Causes and Treatment written in Plain Language

By W. J. RUSSELL, M. B.

THIRD EDITION, Re. 1-8-0.

THACKER & CO., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June 1893 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, July 14, 1893.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1.) To confirm additions to and alterations in the Tonnage Scale in regard to the articles "Sugar, in Double Bags," and "Flour, Middlings, or Sharps, in Bags," in accordance with ascertained measurements.

(2.)—To elect new Members of the Chamber;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th July, 1893.

TWILL LINING SHIRTS FOR TRAVELLING.

WHITE, NEAT STRIPES, AND PLAIN COLOURS.

6—FOR RS. 15.

OUR OWN SUPERIOR MAKE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRTMAKERS,

BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE Manufacturing Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

VUSSONJEE NUNDJEE .....Petitioner.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Starling has by an order, dated the 1st day of July 1893, appointed N. C. MACLEOD, Esqr., to be Official Liquidator of the above Company.—Dated this 15th day of July 1893.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 15th day of July 1893.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

EMULSIFIED CODLIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE used and recommended by the Medical Faculties. Supersedes all preparations of Codliver Oil.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in wasting Diseases arising through whatever cause.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food, and is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other diseases caused through defective nutrition.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is tested, analysed, and well spoken of by Professor Redwood, "The Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist," and other Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE increases wonderfully flesh and weight of the body, strengthens the bones, and removes Rickets in children.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is sold everywhere at Re. 1-4 per bottle, and at

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	"	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	"	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50	18	0
* do do Marcalinas	"	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	"	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg Reina	"	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	"	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	"	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	"	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	"	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.	a.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11	8
SEMIRAMIS	"	"	...14	0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

Fresh Parcels also of

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PERFUMERY, SAUCE, LEAD PENCILS, SOCKS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, HC, an 1 in re Jumab Hajee Abdul Latiff, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, FRIDAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 70, Khaiasi Chukla, consisting sauce, vinegar, chutney, mustard, syrup, arrowroot, tapioca, barley, aerated mixture, cinchonine, cassia oil, olive oil, essence of peppermint, cologne Singer machine oil, vaseline, bears grease, scent soap, sponge, brushes, pins, lead pencils, envelopes, pocket books, buttons, buckles, braces, socks, guernsey, shirts, puffs, cigarette papers, glass-door cupboards, shelf, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, the remaining stock of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, unembroidered handkerchiefs, screens, gungees, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, arge fans, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above will be on view from Thursday.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam, on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. Jaitha Purshotam and Co., Mudhur Pragjee and Co., Tricumdass Lowjee, Nandevcaren Premjee, Abhichand Panachand, Ravechand Jaiverchand, and Dhurmsey Dharsee, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, Mahul, where the vessel now lies.

The ship "Valiant," in such condition in which she now is.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners of the vessel, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House, Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcaries and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, ottomanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, one strong waler mare on foal, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar bow, a lawn tennis ground, wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Staff Quarter, G. I. P. Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plate ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, turning lathe with engine, breech-loading gun with cartridges, cooking stove, plants, &c., the property of D. FRASER, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rose-wood upright piano, specially made for India on Steinway system, first-rate oil paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Dresden and Doulton ware, &c., the property of HENRY R. DURHE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE sale of the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Eiward & Co advertised to be held TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTMANTEAUS AND BEDDING STRAPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Stewart, Lawrie & Co, of Cawnpore, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Feldmann and Co.—

12 leather portmanteaus about 2½ feet long.
12 " " 2 feet.
12 " " 1½ foot
12 dozen bedding straps (double)
12 " " (single)

These goods were specially made to order for Messrs. Feldmann and Co., and will be sold in lots to suit all purchasers, and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A small shipment of wines of the well-known brand "Old Jude," consisting of ginger wine, sherry, port, orange wine, and still hock (Niersteiner).

4 copying presses.
2 marble clocks.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhusen—

THBC.—413 1/7-58-2 cases white copper foil ex s.s. Carthage.
161-62-2 " ex s.s. Shannon.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Jussub Hajee Alli, ex s s City of Dundee—

H J—861—H A—1367—1 case 20 pieces 48 inches fancy cotton coating.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Floyd, consisting of table, cot, wearing apparel and sundries.

The effects of the late Saku, woman, consisting of gold necklace, earrings, wristlets, finger rings, copper and brass utensils, clothes, &c.

The effects of the late J. S. Lines, consisting of despatch box and sundries.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong landau with bay waler horse and harness.
1 strong new Agra-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, close to the offices of Messrs. William Watson and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a H. E. HARRINGTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Mint Road, on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, near the European General Hospital.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Dewcurndas Ramcoover, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, containing by admeasurement 151 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the land leased to Gunabai, on the south by Goa Street, on the east by the land leased to Bhoja Liladhur, and on the west by the eastern Boulevard South, and which said premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8493 and are entered in the Registration district of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 99 105 Mint Street, and ward No. 1938 and Street No. 24, Goa Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dewcurndass Ramcoover.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 42, Marine Lines, opposite the bungalow of Dr. Banks, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, first-rate Hinks' windproof lamp, etc., the property of Lieut C. J. WINDHAM, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Hurrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bhai Bhasker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuages or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—and street Nos 622, 623, and 624, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-disirict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,439 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 476, new No. 4269, old Survey No 409, and new Survey No 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao, on the north by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Mr L Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

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RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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(By Order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

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RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
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6 " " 3½ " "
3 " " 3 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 9 "
4½ " " " 6 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th, to Friday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1893.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To Elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 6th, 1893.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for filling the VACANT POST of SUPERINTENDENT of Gowkhanas under the Calcutta Corporation. The Superintendent has complete charge of the Carts, Cattle and Ponies belonging to the Corporation. Salary Rs. 250 a month, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10, and free quarters. Veterinary knowledge and experience is requisite. None need apply who cannot furnish evidence of this and of having had experience of similar work. Candidates should apply to the SECRETARY to the Corporation, Municipal Office, Calcutta, before August 22. With the application a form should be sent containing the following particulars:—Name of applicant, age, Veterinary qualifications, full History of previous employment with dates showing exactly periods of such employment. Copies of testim

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,335
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	15 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	16,000	800	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Chartered Bank ...	45,000	400	320	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	625	412½	6 pr. ct.	2 0

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 60	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Mills	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile-apty Brothers	5,000	100	100	10	37xd
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,000	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	In Liquidation				
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	1,000	1,000	270	4,300
Bombay Dock Co.	200	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Hydraulic Engine Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 9	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.....	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 25	200
Duncan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	14 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,000	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Govern'Co., Ltd.	200	100	70	—	70 no
Hindoo Gymkhana Surety	2,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
Ship Assn ...					
John Roberts & Co.....	1,000	100	100	12 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir Karani & Co.	2,00	50	200	8 pr.ct.	100
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	318
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	20	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	2,000	100	100	Nil.	3
Mercer & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Gov't Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	15 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan....	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire & Gen'l Flour Mills	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
R Mills	2,500	100	100	—	17
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld...	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Co.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	390
Tata & Co.	1,250	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	6,000	25	25		18½ Exd

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	200	1,000	1,000	90	1,46
Alliance	1,000	60	all	Rs. 25	675
Anglo-Indian ...	1,365		100	5	63
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	1	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900		1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	800	500	20	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	—	360
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	351
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	400
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	380
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	660
Hinguphal Mill	700	500	500	40	60
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,200	500	500	25 Rs. 5	640
Hydershad.....	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	600	600	40	1,300
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Mantri facturing Co.	1,300	250	250	12	185
Jowraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	172
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	810
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,450
Mahalaxmee ..	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,440
Marazon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,00	70	1,325
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12½ p.c.4	10½
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,20)
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R 40	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Scondiersha....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	13½	315
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,360	250	250	13½	220
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mill..	475	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	90.	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vulcan Lakhamshanker C. Mill Co Ld.....	980	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills..	450	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	550

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Arbet	200	1,200	1,250	75	1,33
Albert Ghuznavi Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Curratchee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Wood's Gawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Broach and India.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,200	1,200	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,38)
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	—	130	125
Fort	515	2,500	2,50)	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	600	all	100	440
Harvey and Kabraji...	450	500	500	50	475
Hegoll Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	80	1171
Khanguan.....	940	450	450	221	355
Mahaladpura Cotton (i. and P. Co., Ld....	800	800	800	63	81
Meranalie	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112
Mafusell Co...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	400
Munmar M.....	1,000	200	all	Rs. 324	210
New Borar....	1,200	600	600	Rs. 45	570
New Indian...	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	1171
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs 8 dv	400
Satapathy Shellary	800	500	75	20	48
Samson	200	500	500	23	80
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,200
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	530
Sorab Vacilee Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat Girls ness Co., Ld...	875	200	all	75	227
Volkart	—	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	960

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-6	
China Leaf	24-6	Nominal.
Spain, Bar Gold old	23-14	"
Do. do. new	23-14	"
Austria do.	23-14	
Bombay do.	23-14	
English Sovereigns	15-14	
Do. Do.	15-14	
Bar Silver 11 Fine	0-0	
Do. 11½ do.	0-0	
Canton Dollars	0-0	
Do. do. new	0-0	
Java do.	0-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Nusserwanji Peeroshaw Karani, a Parsee, residing at 12th Lane Khetwady, reports to the police, that, on Friday night, while he was driving in a victoria, No. 125, he dropped an envelope, containing five currency notes for Rs. 100 each, somewhere between Khetwady and Sleater Road.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—Pascoo Krishna, a carpenter, residing at Jowba's Wady, Girgaum Road, reports to the police the theft of ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 336 from a box, which had evidently been opened by means of a duplicate key. The box was kept in the room, and the property was found missing on the 13th inst., but no report was made to the police, until Friday.

BURGLARY AT ARGYLE ROAD.—Tejbai, a Hindoo woman, residing in a room on the first floor of a house, at Argyle Road, reports to the police, that at about 1 p.m., on Friday, she locked the door of her room and went to a neighbour's house, but on her return, at about 4 p.m., she found the lock wrenched off the door, and a box inside her room forced open, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,444-8-0, stolen therefrom.

TRAMWAY AMENITIES.—A correspondent writes to us, complaining of the want of civility on the part of subordinate employes of the Tramway Company. He tells us that his son, while endeavouring to board a tram-car, at Boorbhat Gully, accidentally missed his footing, and fell. The tram conductor took me within, and allowed the tram to proceed without offering assistance or waiting until the unfortunate man could take his seat. A complaint has been forwarded to the Company, and will doubtless have the desired effect.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

March .....Nuptiale .....H L Warneford
Overture.....Margherita D'Anjou .....Meyerbeer.
Clarinet solo...(Obbligato from the) Foerster...Flotow.
Valse.....A Starry Night .....E F Blackstock.
Selection .....Les Quatre Fils Aymon.....Balfe.
Polka .....Bagatelle .....Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VEDANT PHILOSOPHY.—Mr. Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya has rendered into Gujerati the very interesting and instructive lecture, delivered by Professor Dr. Paul Deussen, of Kiel, Germany, at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 25th February, 1893. Dr. Deussen is a distinguished German author, and his writings on metaphysics and philosophy are appreciated by the Western savants, among whom he is well-known. The subject of his lecture here was "On the Philosophy of the Vedanta in its Relations to the Occidental Metaphysics."

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Haines Road by the Coroner, on the body of Succaram Myral, aged twenty years, a dealer in sheep residing at that locality. At about 9-30 a.m, on Saturday the deceased with two other lads took their sheep to the Byculla flats to graze. About half-an-hour after reaching the spot the deceased took off his clothes to wash them in a tank close by. He washed the clothes, put them on the ground to dry, and then went into the water to bathe but he suddenly disappeared. The tank was immediately dragged but the body was not recovered until 5'clock yesterday morning, when it was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death by drowning.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rama Marootee, aged fifteen years, lately in the service of a Bunnia, residing at Bhuleshwar. At about 1-30 p.m. on the 10th instant the deceased was walking along the Parel Road near Bhuleshwar, when a shigram coming from the opposite direction knocked him down, and before the driver could pull up the horse, one of the wheels of the carriage passed over his right leg, fracturing it at the ankle. He was immediately removed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, where tetanus supervened and he died from its effects on Saturday morning. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Pemberton, Agent of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co., has been recognised as British Vice-Consul for Goa.—Rev. Hyplito da Costa from Goa, who graduated himself in Rome, has been appointed Superior of the Gozati College in Brazil. —A new committee has been appointed to consider the question of the advisability of reforming the steam launch service, and to work out the terms on which its management may be entrusted to private individuals. The service under Government control has invariably brought adverse criticism against the management and the step taken by the new Governor-General will be hailed with satisfaction should the result be the entrusting of the enterprise to private individuals.—The Abkari revenue collections for nine months ending 31st May last amount to Rs. 5,12,774. For the remaining three months the receipts will bring up the amount to Government estimate of six lakhs hypothecated for the payment of interest to the Marmagoa Railway Company.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. for the four weeks ending 18th February last averaged Rs. 139, Rs. 133, Rs. 135, and Rs. 146 per mile against Rs. 81, Rs. 119, Rs. 84, and Rs. 89 per mile, respectively, in the corresponding period of last year. The custom receipts of Portuguese-India excepting Damaun and Diu, amounted to Rs. 45,878 during the month of January last.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Ashad, ending on 13th July, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was two thousand four hundred and forty-one, among them the number of new admissions was four hundred and forty-five, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	19	3	14	36
Vanias	70	15	28	113
Brahmins	46	7	17	70
Lohanas	7	1	3	11
Other Castes	138	21	56	215
Total.....	280	47	118	445

The average daily attendance was 84. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,911 ; from Mr. Meghaji Talshidas in memory of his deceased brother Mathuradas, Rs. 500 ; from a gentleman, Rs. 500 ; from Mr. Tricumdas Dhanji, in memory of his deceased daughter, Dhiza, Rs. 250 ; from Mr. Vusonji Morarji, Rs. 200 ; from Messrs. Dharmshi Nemchand and Co., Rs. 25 ; and from Messrs. Mansi Mulji and Co., Rs. 25 ; —total, Rs. 4,411.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (BOMBAY).—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S. J., Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 15th July, 1893 :—H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhunga, K. C. I. E., Rs.500 ; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mrs. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Nawab Ahsanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Janaki Ballabh Sen, and the Chief of Kagal, each Rs. 25 ; her Highness Maharani Surnomoyee, C.I., Nawab Nizam-ud-din Khan, H. H. the Maharaja of Faridkot, Mr. George Cotton, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund, each Rs. 20 ; the Maharani of Balrampur, Rs. 15 ; the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Major G. W. Martin, Mrs. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mr. G. B. Reed, C.S., B.A., Rai Bahadur Jaiprakash Lal, C.I.E., Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., Bar.-at-Law, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, Mr. Fred Yorke Smith, M.A., Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Comodore, Messrs. R. Gilbert, Sorabjee Framjee, F. A. Little, W.S.S.B., Merwanjee Rustomjee, and S. A. Duigan (1892), each Rs. 10 ; Nawab Abdulla Khan, Surg-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Surg-Major Kavasji C Sanjana, Dr. F. E. Davar, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholee, Drs. Ismail Janmahomed, and Dosabhai K. Patel, Rao Bahadur S. Pompapathy Sastry, Mrs. A. Bapty, Karbhari Jawar State, Messrs. A. MoK. D. Gostling, E. D. Sassoon and Co., L. Penny, C. E., E. H. M., B. X. Furtado and Brother, I. O'Connell, R. A. E., Budrodin Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, E. E. Kurwa, C. Ebrahim and Co., Dayabhoy Tapidas, Sorabji N. Talati and Co., C. Marcks, Jeejeebhoy Framjee D. Petit, D. H. G., Alex. J. Agabeg, R. C. Lees, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Curesetjee Seth, B. Phillips, S. Tomlinson, C. E., G. H. Townsend, Narandas Rajaram and Co., I. M. C., E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., R. P. Brunton, Talakokchand and Shapoorjee, E. W. K. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, James A. Easchiel, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Sons (Adenwalla), Dinshaw D. Curratchee and Muncherjee Framjee Forbes, each Rs. 5 ; Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundarlal, Shaik Ahmed Dalvi, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, M. A., Hormusji R. Umrigar, S. S P., C. M. D., Charity, J. A. G., Shapoorjee R. Sett, Charity, N. D. D., Goverdhundas Motiram Lalkeran, Charity, Muncherjee Framjee Khan, F. N. Postwalla, D. E. W., Oomer Jamali, D. M. G., Premchund Roychund and Dorabjee Pallonjee Powalla, in all Rs. 40. Further donations will be thankfully accepted, and acknowledged.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* MARINE BATTALION.

THE first match of the Bombay Gymkhana this season was played on Saturday afternoon, against the Marine Battalion. This fixture had created some interest amongst the natives, a large number of whom was present on the Esplanade to watch the game. The match was began at 2 o'clock in fine weather, two or three showers that fell after four o'clock interfered with the game for a few minutes. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat, sending Mr. Gould and Mr. Troup to face the bowling of Shaik Ibrahim and Khanmeter. Mr. Gould started badly by giving a catch. Lt. Carnegy met with a slight accident while making the catch. The ball struck him on his finger rendering it for the time being almost useless. This did something to spoil the chances of the Marine Battalion team. In batting this disadvantage made itself apparent in the fact, that he having to play with one hand only, was disposed of without scoring. Messrs Troup and Greig did not remain long together and Troup was caught by the bowler Shaik Ibrahim. Major Tylden joined Mr. Greig and before he was held by Sherkhan off Soonak who was bowling well for his side, 53 was telegraphed. Captain Benson took his place and a good stand was made. The total was brought to 77 and Captain Benson received notice to quit by Soonak. Mr. Brooks coupled Mr. Greig and the latter after a good all-round play sent a ball straight to the bowler who pluckily accepted it. He remained at the wickets for a very long time and scored a very good 40. Mr. Donaldson went in when the total was 88, and returned when the century was telegraphed. Mr. Smallwood returned without any score but Messrs. F. J. Clark and H. J. Clark scored 32 between them. The former contributing 20 and the latter 12 (not out). Mr. Major was dismissed for 3, and Gymkhana's innings ended in a total of 142 of which only 8 were extras.

The Marine Battalion then went in to take their chance and they started very fairly. Before the fall of the first wicket 17 runs were scored. Khanmeter being dismissed for 11 by Mr. Clark. But Gopnak and Shaik Ibrahim made a good stand and at the fall of the second wicket, the score stood at 33, when Ibrahim was caught by Benson off Troup. Lieutenant Creagh filled the vacancy and was dismissed by Troup for 10. Sonnmeter joined Gopnak, who was displaying a good game and was not allowing a loose ball to pass unpunished. He was caught off Greig by Tylden by which time he had knocked up a good 30. The rest of the players made little or no stand against the bowlings of Messrs. Greig and Clark. Lt. Carnegy who had scored 32 for his side on Thursday last against the Royal Indian Marine, could not, owing to the unfortunate accident, play at all on Saturday, and was therefore deposed of for 0. The last four players having scored nothing, the innings ended in a total of 70, thus leaving the Gymkhana winners by 72 runs.

The scores were :

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr A P Gould, c Carnegy, b Shaik Ibrahim ...	1
Mr H R Troup, c and b Shaik Ibrhim	10
Mr J G Greig, c and b Soonak	40
Major Tylden, c Sher Khan, b Soonak	6
Capt Benson, b Soonak	19
Mr Brooks, b Khanmeter.....	17
Mr J W Donaldson, b Soonak	6
Mr F J Clark, b Soonak	20
Mr F G Smallwood, c Shaik Ibrahim, b Khanmeter	0
Mr H J Clark not out.....	12
Mr C P Major, b Soonak	3
Extras.....	8
Total...	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Khanmeter	100	34	8	2
Shaik Ibrahim	36	32	2	2
Sonnak	72	37	2	6
Sher Khan	25	23	0	0
Sonmeter	10	4	0	0

MARINE BATTALION.

Private Khaumeter, c Smallwood, b F Clark...	11
Private Gopnak, c Tylden, b Greig	30
Private Shaik Ibrahim, c Benson, b Troup	5
Lieut Creagh, b Troup.....	10
Private Sonmeter, b F Clark	2
Private Kaisak, c Clark, b Greig	4
Private Soonak, b Greig	0
Lance-Naik Pandnak, b F Clark.....	0
Lieut-Col Forjett not out	0
Lieut Carnegy, c Troup, b F Clark.....	0
Extras	8
Total...	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	65	22	7	4
Benson	55	9	6	0
Troup	40	13	5	2
Greig	45	18	4	4

MILL HANDS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AN open-air meeting of the mill-operatives of different mills was held on Saturday last at Mahaluxmi, to adopt a resolution on the subject of representative to the Legislative Council. About seven to ten thousand mill-hands attended the meeting. Luxman Vittoo, Headjobber of the Empress Mill, presided over the deliberations of the meeting. The chairman said that Government was to appoint a representative of the "Backward classes" to a seat in the Legislative Council. It was their duty to point out to Government as to who was their rightful and best representative. Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhande was not their acknowledged representative. His advise on matters concerning the mill-hands was not always sound, and they should refuse to acknowledge him as their recognised leader, as he had not their welfare or interests at heart. The chairman condemned the measures advocated by him at the time of mill-hands' strike, and hoped that Government would choose a capable representative.

On the motion of Gopal, a mill-hand, seconded by Saba, it was resolved to record that the meeting wished to express that Narayen Lokhande was not chosen by them as their representative nor had they given authority to anyone to choose him as their representative.

Babaji, a mill-hand proposed and Sakaram seconded that Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia was the proper man to watch the interests of mill-hands and he was ably fitted The to be their representative in the Legislative Council. motion was carried unanimously.

Sadasiv Pandurang Kelkar spoke in favourable terms of Mr. Wadia, who devoted his energy to looking after the welfare of the mill-hands. Mr. Wadia, whose sound advise was always conducive to the welfare of the mill hands always took their part and assisted them as much as possible with zeal and devotion at the sacrifice of his time and money. They were very fortunate in securing Mr. Wadia as their well-wisher and it was their duty to bring to the notice of Government that Mr. Wadia would ably and conscientiously represent the rights of poor mill-hands in the Legislative Council.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held, in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was voted to the chair, and the following gentlemen were present :—Drs. H. K. Tavaria, J. A. da Gama, K. B. Shroff, Cowasji Hormusjee, D. D. Writer, L. B. Dhargalker, Rustom N. R. Ranina, Bhalchandra Krishna, K. R. Bahadoorjee, B. R. Wadia, H. J. Dadisett, D. R. Tata, H. J. Appu, S. F. Ghandi, Bejonji Nowrosji, Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dorabji Hormusji, M. K. Bharucha, D. J. Mantri, A. P. de Andrade, F. N. Bisni, and A. Bocarro, and N. N. Katrak and M. D. Cama, honorary secretaries. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, Drs. D. Gadre, Ragvendra Rao, K. M. Heeramanek, A. H. Ghasvala, M. N. Disana, and N. H. Choksey were elected members of the Society, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, and Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri were proposed members of the Society.

The following papers were read *(a)* notes of a case with a tendency to protracted gestation, successive periods twelve months, eighteen months, twenty-one months, and fifty-four months, by Dr. H. K. Tavaria ; *(b)* notes of a case of tetanus, by Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed.

At the conclusion of these papers a great deal of discussion followed, in which Drs. M. D. Cama, Katrak, Tata, Gams, Bhalchandra, Bocarro, Banina, Bharucha, Cowasji, Atmaram, Ghandhi, and Mantri took part.

With a vote of thanks to Drs. Tavaria and Ismael the meeting was dissolved.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY, and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

THE CASE OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE BURMESE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NAGA PAYE TOH.

THE court resumed consideration of the petition of the Government of Bombay appealing against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, on the 2nd December 1892. The Government Pleader appeared for the petitioner.

In this case the accused, a Burmese, had been committed for trial under section 227 of the Penal Code for having violated the conditions of remission of sentence granted to him under the ticket-of-leave of the 17th November 1884, and the date of violation was stated in the charge as the 20 h July 1892. Evidence was tendered for the prosecution to show that for the last four years the accused has had no ostensible means of subsistence, had associated with gamblers, and had led a generally vicious and dissolute life. The witnesses called were men of the lowest class, on whose word, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, one would not hang even a dog. The Public Prosecutor relied on the general term "misconduct" used in the first condition, and contended that the fact of the accused having been found at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 20th July last wandering about the streets of Nagar with a file, a pick, and a bunch of keys in his hand was sufficient proof of such "misconduct" to bring his case under the terms "violation of the conditions" used in section 227. That he was so found was amply proved, and the accused fact admitted the fact. However the pick or needle, said the Sessions Judge, turned out to be a centre bit used for boring holes in chair-seats to hold the cane-work, and the file was such as any carpenter might have in his possession. That accused was acane-worker was beyond doubt, and the records of the court showed, the Sessions Judge remarked, that he had on more than one occasion repaired chairs, It was unusual for a man to take his tools out at so early an hour in the morning, but the accused gave the explanation that he took the file to beat off fierce dogs, which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was absurd. He was convicted in 1887 of house-breaking, so that the Sessions Judge had no doubt that he was on no innocent business when he was arrested. The question, however, was whether he was punishable under section 227, which says—"Who ever having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, "knowingly" violates any condition on which such remission was granted" &c. The Session Judge said it was therefore essential for conviction under the section to show that the accused knew what the conditions of his release were. In this case he said he knew of two only, namely that he was not to leave Nagar without permission, and that he was to report himself once a month to the jailer at Ahmadnagar. As regarded the other various conditions stated in the ticket-of-leave, there was admittedly no direct evidence to show, that these were explained to him. It was directed by Government that the rules and conditions under which the license was granted should be carefully explained to the convict. The Public Prosecutor argued that it was to be presumed that this had been done. In a criminal matter, said the Sessions Judge, the "onus" of proof was on the prosecution, and on a bare presumption of this kind there could be no conviction. The Superintendent of the jail did not say in his report that the conditions of release were explained to the accused ; and the Sessions Judge inferred from his silence that they had not been explained. Nor did he think that the fact of an English copy of the conditions being handed to the accused, who cannot read English, could be held to supply the omission of an oral explanation. The Session Judge held there was no legal proof that the accused knew of any of the conditions of his release, and he recorded a finding of not guilty without calling on the accused to make his defence. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that some revision of these tickets by competent authority seemed necessary.

Against the above decision, Government appealed on the grounds that the lower court erred in law in holding that the "onus" of proving the accused's knowledge of the conditions of the ticket-of-leave under which he was liberated from jail, lay on the prosecution ; that it ought to have held that the acceptance of the conditions being an essential part of the suspension of his sentence by which it would be inoperative, the knowledge of those conditions by the accused must be presumed till the contrary was proved ; that the burden of proving ignorance of the conditions of his release lay on the accused ; that the lower court ought to have given an opportunity to the prosecution to adduce distinct and further proof of the accused's knowledge of the conditions it thought that the "onus" was on the prosecution, &c.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said : We agree with the Government Pleader that, as accused had a copy of his ticket-of-leave, it must be presumed that he knew the conditions on which the remission of his punishment had been granted. But we were un

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THE SENATE will proceed in the Month of August 1894 to the Election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the Term of One Year, to commence on the 1st of November 1894.

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(2) The Law relating to Joint-Property and Partition in British India.

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The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November 1894, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copy of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

Senate House, the 10th July 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

A RECOVERY of ¼d. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 33⅛d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 73½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83⅝ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were unchanged at £69 11-16; as also were Consols and Indian Sterling Loan, at 99 and 109, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3½d. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold—all for Bombay. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The only fresh financial news wired from London to-day is a further advance of ¼d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 33⅜d. per oz. In New York the metal is unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 3,110,000 quarters, or 160,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales. East Indians nil. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except the most distant, in which the advance was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for July-September deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Both Spot and Arrival prices are unchanged. The day's Imports are 2,000 bales.

There was a considerable increase in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, compared with that in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 16,000 bales more, at 54,000 bales (inclusive of 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 13,000 bales greater, at 56,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 9,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was 173,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 305,000 bales than in 1891. The week's Imports were 34,000 bales heavier, at 53,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 100,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 47,000 less in sight; and the comparative figures which we give below show, in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe, a decrease of 426,000 bales as against those for last year at the same time, and an increase of 622,000 bales compared with those for 1891; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 118,000 bales, and 169,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ¼d. higher than on the previous Friday; while Arrivals had advanced 1-32d. to 3-64d; the Spot quotation showing an advance of 9-16d. on that in the corresponding day last year, though on the same level as the rate in 1891.

In New York, 8 1-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday: but Fuures, for September, were 2 points higher, at 8·03 cents. The respects at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, or exactly the same as in the corresponding week in the two previous years; the decrease shown this season compared with last year and the year before being 2,067,000 bales, and 1,912,000 bales, respectively.

To-day an advance of ⅛ cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures are 6 points higher, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 1,600 bales last year, and 700 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	15,000	15,000	15,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	21,000	11,000	13,000
" " Continent	17,000	10,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,981,000	7,028,000	6,873,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,191,000	3,328,000	3,271,000
" " to Continent do.	1,378,000	2,460,000	2,427,000
" Stock in the Ports	340,000	490,000	252,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,750,000	3,176,940	2,127,690
" Surats	213,000	331,460	382,280
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,376,000	1,549,190	1,071,470
" London	7,000	9,000	15,000
American Afloat	10,000	40,000	30,000
East Indians "	10,000	10,000	18,000
Total	1,403,000	1,608,190	1,134,470
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅛d.	3 15-16d.	4⅛d.
" Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3 7-16d.	3¾d.
Difference	¼d.	½d.	¼d.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy in prices; but with business still upon a small scale. The purchases by exporters are 200 bales of Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 207; and 100 Catchgaum, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 350 Julgaum, at Rs. 175-80; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 194; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 197; 100 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 205; and 50 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 165, and Westerns, at Rs. 183½ per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds are unchanged in value; and both markets have remained quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	982 bales.
Wheat	5,869 owts.
Linseed	3,170 "
Rapeseed	4,940 "
Poppyseed	2,676 "
Castorseed	935 "
Rice	3,008 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh has been reported in this market, the tone of which is quiet, with rates nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, with one seller of the former, ready, at 1s. 3 11-16d. and forward at the same; but we heard of no enquiry thereat. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 27-32d. has been the rate all day, with hardly any Merchants' Bills offering; and the only transaction reported to-day is in some private Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 23-32d, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32 to 1s. 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅝ to 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 27-32d. "
Francs do.	1·66½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 7-16 for Fours for cash, and 107½ for the next settlement, and these rates have been maintained without change to the close in a firm market.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has not shown much further movement to-day, the only changes being a decline of Rs. 30 in Queen; of Rs. 25 each in Western India, and Luckmidass; of Rs. 10 with in Connaught, and Hindustan; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, at our revised quotations.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	11	16 p.m.	19	2
Teheran	16	10	57 p.m.	...	12
Suez	16	2	40 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	...	6
" Kurrachee	..	19	...	1
" Madras	..	27	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 15.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—June 24, at 13, Wilmington-square, Eastbourne, wife of D F Mackenzie (of Calcutta), daughter (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

LEARY—McHAFFIE—June 27, at St Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Alfred Sidney Leary, of the India Office, to Mary Ann (Marie), widow of the late A McHaffie, of Skoech and Overton, Ayrshire; Newfield, Lanark; and Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

NUGENT—HANKEY—June 21, at St Stephen's Gloucester-road, John Nugent, Ben C S, eldest son of the late A Nugent, Esq, of Grenane, county Kilkenny, to Amy Isabelle, only daughter of H Hankey, Esq, of 67, Elm Park-gardens

DEATHS.

BARR—June 21, at the Hotel Bellevue, Geneva, Jane Anna Barr, widow of the late Col Tarnly Barr, Political Resident, Baroda, Bombay Presidency, and daughter of the late Col Pogson, of Kessgrave House, Suffolk aged 69.

CAMPBELL—June 21, at Naples, Alice, widow of Capt Matthew Campbell, HEICS, aged 87.

HANCOCK—June 25, at Taunton, Surgeon J G Hancock Bengal, Retired.

KINLOCH—June 26 at 10, Albany-place, Plymouth, Charles Walter Kinloch, late Beng I C vil Service, aged 82.

KORLYAR—June 22 of fever, at St Thomas' Home, Erskshaw Kowiya, Assistant-Secretary to the Bombay Government, aged, 43.

REID—June 19, at Edinburgh, J L Reid, Esq, Lieut, Madras Rid List.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MELLING.—On July 15, in the Fort, Bombay, the wife of S. F. Mellin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—July 11, at 39, Park Road, Barrakpore, the wife of Ernest H Cowie, of a son.

HOPKINS—July 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of H M R Hopkins, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHANCELLOR—July 9, at Murree, John Ralph, the only son of the late Major A Chancellor, Fifth Fusiliers, aged 10 months.

GILL—July 11, accidently drowned off Babu Ghat, River Hooghly, Mr John Hamilton Gill, Assistant to Messrs John, King & Co, Ld.

HANNA—July 2, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Stewart Gilhanna, late a C E, P W D.

MARSHALL—July 9, at Dalhousie, Alexander Chalmers Marshall, District Judge.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1893.

A GOOD deal of curious and interesting information is to be found in the report on the Mombassa Victoria Lake Survey, which has been issued in a Parliamentary paper. It is a voluminous document, subdivided into nine sections. The now estimated length of the projected railway, 657 miles, it is admitted, is greater than was expected, as might well be the case, seeing that former estimates, made only two years ago by General Williams, Sir John Fowler, and other eminent engineers, gave it at varying distances between 500 and 600 miles. It is explained that the increased length is due partly to a geographical error as to the whereabouts of the eastern shores of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and partly to the adoption of a longer and easier route. The report gives alternative routes with their estimates. The cost of making a three feet six inch gauge railway on the route recommended is put at £2,240,000 or £3,409 per mile. The three feet-six gauge has been chosen in preference to the metre gauge, to conform to the existing gauges in South Africa and Egypt. As only light traffic can be expected, at all events in the beginning—Mr. Thomson gave it as his opinion that four trains per annum, each way, would be ample for imports and exports for years to come—the estimates provide for banks and cuttings which are "mostly low." It has not been considered necessary to adhere rigidly to the Indian standard dimensions. The width of the formation is put down at twelve feet six inches, both for banks and cuttings, which, it may be hoped, will suffice to resist the action of the torrential rains of the African interior. The side slopes of embankments are put at one in two, which certainly would not do for an Indian embankment. The cuttings will be the natural slope of the soil. There will be no masonry side-drains in the cuttings, reliance being placed on ample trenches outside the formation. Tunnels are to be dispensed with. Bridges are to be of what is termed a "permanent type" of construction. The clearing will be one hundred feet wide, and there will be no fencing. The rails and sleepers are to be of steel, the former thirty to thirty-six feet in length, the latter two thousand to the mile. In the section of the line which crosses salt deposits, creosoted timber sleepers will be laid. So far as to the permanent way. The Report calmly recommends that the station buildings and offices are to be wattle and daub, with grass-thatched roofs, and fitted with doors and windows. In sections where good clay is obtainable, sun-dried or burnt brick set in mud mortar is recommended. But it is admitted that this form of construction, involving "skilled labour," would be more expensive than the wattle and daub, which barring the doors and windows, could be put up with local labour, a little assisted. These station buildings, which will not be exactly fire-proof, are to be surrounded with a strong live-thorn enclosure, fifty yards away, which will render arrows harmless. It is thoughtfully suggested that a small place of refuge should be provided by enclosing the rails supporting the water tank with corrugated iron sheeting. There ought to be no difficulty in procuring station-masters and ticket-clerks for distant stations, provided with strongholds of this impregnable character. The terminal stations at Mombassa and Victoria and at Kiltuyu, the half-way station, are to be permanent structures of masonry or brickwork. At Mombassa the luxury of a shed and a shop will be indulged in.

As it is intended that the trains shall only run in the day-time, the second class stations will require two rooms to enable first class passengers to pass the night. Where the second and third class passengers are to pass the night is not stated. The type of locomotive is that now proposed for the Rajputana line, with a tractive power of 11,000 lbs. and weighing twenty-eight tons when in working order. A tender will carry fifteen hundred gallons of water. Special carriages will be required for railway officials, who will have frequently to live—and sometimes it is to be feared to die—on the line. A few first and second class composite carriages will be provided, the third class carriages will carry forty passengers each as in India. The wheels and carriage platforms will be on the Indian metre line plan. As civilization has been known to get a lift on a powder cart, it is reassuring to learn that a few powder vans for the conveyance of ammunition and powder during the four years of construction have a place in the estimates. Cattle trucks and trucks with upper tiers for the carriage of sheep and goats have not been forgotten. It is frankly avowed that in the matter of rolling-stock, the requirements of traffic need not be so much considered as the convenience of construction, which will be more economical, the larger the supply of locomotives, waggons, et cetera. If when the line is open for traffic some of the rolling-stock be found superfluous, it should not, if looked after, suffer much from deterioration. This is a somewhat disquieting assurance, since there will be no place to shelter or house the surplus rolling-stock. The report expressly states that only at Mombassa will there be an erecting shed and shop for engines. At the second class station there will only be a lean-to or other open shed for an occasional engine. However this may be, the rolling-stock of this seven-hundred-miles railway is put at thirty locomotives, eighteen special and composite carriages, and seventy-two third class; covered waggons seventy; open, two hundred and fifty. It is candidly stated that this allowance of rolling-stock will be in excess of the wants of the line when it is a going concern. The trains will run on an average at the rate of twelve miles an hour, for ten hours a day. The changing stations—with night accommodation for the first-class passengers—will be one hundred and twenty miles apart. The fuel will be English coal. The initial traffic is assumed to be equal to fifteen passengers and forty tons over the whole line each way per diem. That is a much more sanguine estimate than Mr. Thomson—who as an ardent advocate of the construction of a line—ventured to make.

The report assumes that the traffic may possibly reach the equivalent of fifteen passengers and forty tons daily, and then adds "the stock supplied for construction should therefore be sufficient for a considerable period." We are inclined to concur in that opinion. It is added that with further supplies of locomotive and rolling-stock it is estimated that no great additions to buildings and sidings would be necessary until the traffic required two trains a day each way. An Indian railway which had reached this point of development would be earning a very remunerative traffic." When things come to this point the Mombassa and Lake Victoria Railway can be converted into a line for heavy traffic "comparable to an Indian metre gauge railway at an additional cost of £2,200 per mile." Thus to make a metre gauge line of the Indian pattern to the Nyanza the cost will be over four millions sterling—accepting for the sake of argument the correctness of what may at once be set down at an absurdly low estimate. Given the railway; where are the feeder roads? None exist; but when the railway is made "it will be expedient to construct rough cart-roads, 12 feet or 15 feet, to connect the stations on the line with the populated and cultivated districts." It will be very expedient to do this; but where are the Local Boards to undertake the making of rough cart-roads? When the roads are made, where are the carts and the bullocks to draw them to come from? There is not a cart in the country, and the tetze fly, as we know, rendered it impossible for even Sir George Portal's expedition to take any pack animals, whether camels, bullocks, or ponies, even on a rapid march through the country. Yet the report speaks lightly, and as a matter of course, of cart-roads to facilitate traffic between the railway and the populous and cultivated districts. The idea is as far-fetched as that of the Princess, who, when the people were in want of bread, recommended that they should eat cakes. The gallant effort of the writers of the report to make a presentable estimate of the possible traffic on the railway, when made, with or without its subsidiary cart-roads, is almost pathetic. But they disarm criticism by admitting at the out-set that they recognise that it is the most difficult part of their task and that "it is impossible to do more than guess at the amount of traffic that would be available at the opening of the line"—an observation which is literally true.

THE differences between France and Siam are getting decidedly acute. On June 27th the *Times'* correspondent at Bangkok telegraphed that the Fabian policy of the French Minister at that capital, regarding frontier limits, was "calculated to provoke war." The Siamese were taking precautions against all contingencies, and had sunk three ships across the mouth of the Bangkok River, reducing the entry to very narrow limits. Since then the relations between the Siamese and their French neighbours have become even more tense. The Forts commanding the bar were armed with breach-loaders and a notification was given that if the two French gunboats approaching crossed the bar they would be fired upon. The Lutin was already in the river and had lowered her topmasts and mounted guns in the tops ready for action. As might have been foreseen the two gun-boats on their way have crossed the bar of the Menam river, and shots have been exchanged between them and the Forts. The French loss was five killed, while the Siamese killed and wounded numbered thirty. Clearly the engagement could not have been prolonged or serious. The Lutin, anchored close to the very centre of the city, which she could easily bombard, evidently did not open fire. The Bangkok correspondent now states that the French Minister has informed the Siamese Government that the commanders of the gun-boats acted contrary to orders in firing on the Forts. If this be really the case it may be hoped that the interchange of shots was only due to a misunderstanding. But it seems improbable that a Minister should under any circumstances disown the action of the naval officers coming to his support, and thus present the Government, to which he is accredited with a valid and admitted grievance, which might very well be set off against the "unauthorised" action of the Siamese Mandarin who shot M. Grosgurin, and rescued his escort. The *Times* strongly advised the Siamese Government in their own interest to concede the French demands for redress in the Grosgurin incident, for it might serve, if properly handled, as a lever to extract not pecuniary, but territorial, concessions. It is not likely that the "forward party" who were expected to turn to such account the Mandarin's indiscretion, would give themselves away by acknowledging that the French gun-boats fired on the forts without warrant and against orders. A third British war-vessel is on her way to Bangkok, so that British subjects resident there will be sure of a refuge if things come to the worst, and the city be bombarded. That the situation is regarded at Bangkok as serious is shown by the action of the Chinese merchants, who presented the Siamese Government a few weeks since with three large junks to sink in the channels and keep the French gunboats at a distance. As the city is built mostly of wood and mats, the Lutin would probably be able to set it on fire and destroy the greater part of it if the order were given. Such an act of vandalism would not, however, advance French interests in that part of the world.

OUR London correspondent writes, Mr. Webb who is to introduce the opium question in Parliament, is an eminently respectable member of the National party, a resident in Dublin, and belongs to a Quaker family. He is not certainly a very attractive speaker; but we daresay he will do as well as Sir Joseph Pease did last year in similar circumstances, for a performance more melancholy in every way was probably never heard within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Webb's undistinguished personality, and the fatigues of the protracted sitting might have militated against the success of the motion had not the Government taken the wind out of the sails of the the abolitionists by proposing the appointment of a Royal Commission. The *Daily News* which represents the Pease, if not the peace party, makes an announcement which shows that although the Ministerial offer will be agreed to by the enthusiasts, it will only be accepted as it were under compulsion. It is but a simple matter of justice to mention in this connection the good work done by Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, C. B. Both by his speech at the Indian Section of the Society of Arts last year, and by his recent pamphlet he has contributed to the adoption of the saner views which seem now to be held in quarters that not so very long ago were entirely in favour of immediate and unconditional surrender to the well-meaning but mistaken Anti-Opiumists.

IN certain circles whose serenity is undisturbed by such mundane things as Home Rule controversies and Currency crisis, says our London correspondent, a public debate that was to come off, at St. James's Hall the night after the mail left was awaited with no little interest and curiosity. The disputants were ladies—Mrs. Frederika Macdonald, wife of a former Anglo-Indian journalist, who has since done solid work as a special correspondent, and Mrs. Besant, the redoubtable successor of Madame Blavatsky of pious memory. The subject of the intellectual duel is Theosophy vs. Buddhism. Mrs. Macdonald was to propound the theory, first, that Theosophy, whilst professing to serve modern spiritual needs, is working against the modern spirit and for superstition; second, that Theosophy is doing this under the mask of Indian Philosophy and especially under the mask of Buddhism, whereas Theosophy represents correctly no system of Indian philosophy and its starting point and goal in aims and principle opposed to Buddhism Mr. Rhys Davids, as an authority on Buddhism, was to preside at what ought to prove a lively encounter.

A TELEGRAM from London informed us on Saturday that Mr. James Westland, C.S.I., has been offered and has accepted the post of Financial Secretary to the Government of India, which Sir David Barbour will vacate in November. The appointment will give general satisfaction. Mr. Westland is an able man, and has as competent a knowledge of Indian financial conditions acquired at first hand as Sir David Barbour himself. Upon the retirement of Sir Auck

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON SIAMESE FORTS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the engagement between the French gunboats and the forts at the entrance of the Menam River the French lost five in killed, whilst the Siamese lost thirty killed and wounded.

Bangkok is under arms, and much excitement prevails.

The French Minister at Bangkok has informed the Siamese Government that the commanders of the gunboats acted contrary to orders in opening fire on the forts.

THE FRENCH FETES.

PARIS, JULY 15.

The national fetes have passed off quietly throughout France.

FRENCH PROTEST TO SIAM.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The French Minister at Bangkok has been instructed to protest against the firing on the French Gunboats by the Siamese forts at the entrance to the Menam River as being a violation of the Treaty of 1856.

CRICKETING.

The Australians have beaten the Sussex team by eight wickets.

Somerset has beaten Surrey by thirty-nine runs.

In the cricket match between Eton and Harrow, the latter were beaten by nine wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by one hundred and seventy-five runs, and Yorkshire has beaten Notts by an innings and twenty runs.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GIBRALTAR.

Lord Roberts has declined the post of Governor of Gibraltar offered him by the Government.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL PASSED.

BERLIN, JULY 15.

The Reichstag have passed the German Army Bill, and the Session has been closed.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 14.

The Khedive was present at the Selamlik to-day, and afterwards witnessed a review of troops at the Yildiz Palace.

RAILWAY RATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The question of introducing one and half pie per mile fares for third-class passengers on State Railways in local and slow passenger trains, is now under discussion. The phenomenal success on the Hungarian Railways of the zone system, which is merely a device for reducing fares, has lent support to Mr. Horace Bell's proposals for a similar reduction in India.

THE CHAMAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The report of the Chaman Railway Extension from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman, including the Khojak tunnel and thirty-three miles line, has just been passed for a little under 159 lakhs.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The railway receipts of all Indian Railways for the first quarter of the current official year show an increase of nearly four-and-a-half lakhs on the previous year.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THEIR SILVER.

There appears to be no reason for the doubts expressed by the Exchange Banks in Bombay as to the meaning of the terms offered to them by Government. The latter will purchase the imported silver at sterling purchase cost, converted into rupees at the rate of exchange on the day of payment of the amount by the Comptroller-General or the Accountant-General to the Banks.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

General Lyttelton Annesley is still first favourite for the Bombay Command.

THE AMIR.

Mr. Pyne has already interviewed the Amir. He has, the *Pioneer* believes, explained the relations existing between the Government and his Highness to the Amir's entire satisfaction.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Veterinary Lieutenant Pease is still at Naini Tal, he has made numerous excursions, but he will not prepare any second report until Sir Edward Buck has given his opinion as to the best position to be taken up for the proposed laboratory.

NATIVE CAVALRY LINES.

Sanction has been accorded to the assembly of a committee, at Simla, to consider certain questions connected with Native Cavalry lines.

The following form the committee :—Colonels Morris, 1st Bengal Cavalry ; Money, 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers ; Halliday, 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Major Young, 19th Bengal Lancers ; and Captain Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Oldbury Burne who was sent on special telegraphic duty to Aden, in connection with harbour defences, is still on sick leave in England, and his special duty will stand over till his return.

The Gilgit Telegraph line is now working as far as Gurais, beyond which point Colonel Olpherts is now carrying it.

The Burzil Pass has yet to be surmounted, but the telegraph is expected to be carried into Gilgit by September.

The question has not been raised yet of an alternative line, via the Khagan Valley Road on the eastern frontier.

Exceptionally bad weather has broken down the telegraphs in several points, and a party who crossed the river to repair the communication with Fort Tregear has not been heard from.

Fortunately communication with Assam has been maintained unbroken, via Mandalay and Manipur, otherwise a delay would have been caused by the necessity of taking messages across a flooded river by boat.

The telegraph has also broken down on the Bhamo frontier of Burma.

THE ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Seven Veterinary Officers are being sent out to increase the strength of the Army Veterinary Department, four of whom are needed for the Civil Veterinary Department. But unless the senior officers change their minds and volunteer for the Civil Veterinary Department, the latter department could hardly make use of men quite new to the country, and should new officers, as is possible, refuse to volunteer for the Civil Veterinary Department it is not easy to see what can be done.

GOVERNMENT AID TO THE VOLUNTEER CAMPS.

Government have decided to provide one lakh annually to carry out the proposals of the Volunteer Committee.

The lakh will be divided as follows:—Camps-of-exercise, rupees forty-five thousand ; field days, twenty thousand ; and Volunteer buildings and contingencies, thirty-five thousand.

THE MINTS AND THE NEW CURRENCY POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

There is no chance of the Calcutta Mint being immediately abolished, as has been suggested, for when the mints are opened to the coinage of gold it is presumed that with the coinage of silver for Government, the mints will have practically as much work as in the past.

The fact that the Secretary of State sold no Council Bills on Wednesday, shows that a combination of the Banks is still strong enough to hold out against the Government rate. The question now is whether they will be able to draw upon the alleged hoards of rupees in India, and if so, how long this resource will enable rupees to be purchased below the Government rate.

No gold, of course, has yet come into the mints in India.

A NEW RAILWAY IN OODEYPORE.

The Raja of Oodeypore has expressed a desire for constructing a railway from Oodeypore to Chitor.

This is an encouraging change of opinion on the Raja's part, as he has hitherto been opposed to the construction of telegraphs and railways.

The work will shortly be taken in hand.

THE HYDERABAD LINE REVIVED.

Another more important railway project in a Native State will be the revival of the scheme for the railway traversing the Nizam's Dominions from east to west, with a branch to the north-west, connecting on three sides with the Indian systems. This line was surveyed some time ago.

THE SIND AND DELHI PROJECT.

With regard to the Delhi-Bhatinda-Bahawalpur Line, it is satisfactory to know that the idea of a line, *via* Harsi-Sirsa, has been definitely abandoned, and the survey will be limited to a line, *via* Delhi, Rohtak, Sind, and Bhatinda. The remaining portion to Bahawalpur has already been surveyed, but the Nawab does not desire a railway junction. The railway will, therefore, skirt at Bahawalpur city, and join the North-Western Railway, a few miles further on at Samasata.

THE GILGIT BRIDGES.

The two bridges which have been destroyed by floods in the Gilgit Agency, are the temporary bridge of telegraph wire, constructed by Captain Aylmer, and the bridge constructed by Captain Sandbach.

The smaller of the two had a 350-foot span, and the larger one, calculated to last twenty years, was built high enough to escape the summer floods, which are 29 feet higher than last year.

It is evident, therefore, that summer floods this year are unfortunately exceptional in volume, and it will now be necessary to avoid a recurrence of such a disaster by constructing an extremely long bridge from bank to bank.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

Mr. J. R. Bell has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the open line of the East Coast Railway, north of Godavery River.

Colonel Spring is to proceed to Bombay to officiate as Consulting Engineer to Government, during Colonel Firebrace's absence.

THE PORTUGUESE-INDIAN COINAGE NOT LEGAL TENDER.

It is notified that silver and copper coins, struck for Portuguese-India, in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese Convention of 1881, are not legal tender in British India, the Convention having ceased on 4th February, 1892.

CHINA AND THE PAMIRS.

News confirming the reported move of the Chinese troops on to the Pamirs, has been received, and it is reported that further reinforcements are on the way to Yarkand.

Nothing has yet been heard of the progress of the Russian Expeditionary Force, which left Ferghana on June 1.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY PASS.

News comes to hand from the Khagan Valley that the 23rd Pioneers have received definite orders to prepare a fort for winter, within the limits of the Gilgit Agency. They will probably be quartered at Bunji. The Pioneers will now devote their attention to most difficult parts of the road to Chilas, while local tribal labour will probably be employed on the easier sections.

THE NAWAB MEHDI ALI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 15.

The Nawab Mehdi Ali, leaving this morning received a perfect ovation. Hundreds of persons of all ranks, officials, nobles, and private individuals were sobbing and crying. There was a regular rush to kiss his hands, and embrace him.

The scene was quite touching, and as a spontaneous expression of sympathy shows the eminently high regard and affection felt for him.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

AHMEDNAGAR, JULY 16.

A very large public meeting of the inhabitants was held this evening, in the Ananidhan Theatre, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur N. B. Mooley, to thank the House of Commons for the resolution about Simultaneous Examinations. Petitions to the House and the Government of India earnestly praying for the immediate practical application of the resolution were adopted. Long speeches expressing convictions that there can be no element of finality in any other settlement of the Civil Service question than the institution of Simultaneous Examinations in India were delivered. A vote of thanks to Mr. Paul and the British Committee was also passed. A committee to draft and forward a memorial on the military home charges was appointed. The proceedings lasted over two hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Bombay arrived last evening.

Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

P. and O. steamer Aden from China arrived.

PENANG, JULY 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 11-16
Bar Silver	33 3/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		54,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton		53,000	"
" " "	Surats	4,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton		1,376,000	"
" " "	Surats	24,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London		7,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE NEW CURRENCY POLICY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

NEXT to the fearful naval calamity that is being mourned throughout the English-speaking world, and the sensational resolve of Mr. Gladstone to fix a definite limit to the discussions on the Home Rule Bill, or as his opponents put it, to apply the gag, the event that has attracted most attention this week is the action of the Indian Government in regard to the report of the Herschell question, though the subject is caviare to the general, and the number of those ready to commit themselves to any decided opinion is not particularly large. This uncertainty, together with the conflicting views of those who may be ranked as authorities, is rather bewildering to persons who look for guidance in these matters. I heard yesterday a story of a well-known Director of the Bank of England, which illustrates the diversities that prevail even in places, where something approaching unanimity might be expected. He was recounting his experience to a friend of mine, one of the pillars of the Bimetallic movement, and said :—"I went to consult two of our leading financial men as to the probable effect of the measure adopted by the Viceroy and his Council. One man told me that the steps taken in India must inevitably lead to Bimetallism : the other as positively assured me that it would result in the universal use of a gold standard." The *Times*, which by the way dubs General Strachey "*Sir* Richard," shares Lord Lansdowne's objection to "all attempts to give money or commodities a fictitious value," but recognises the facts of the situation. The financial position is of extreme gravity ; an appreciable reduction of expenditure is unattainable ; increase of taxation is not to be heard of ; and something must be done. It is pointed out that the rate of 1s. 4d. provisionally decided upon has several advantages and may form the basis of a permanent settlement. While getting rid of pressing necessities it approximates closely to the average rate of the past few years, and is "well within the limits of recent fluctuations." Trade, therefore, is not likely to be seriously deranged. Then it is noted that "as there are sixteen annas in the rupee, the establishment of the anna and the penny as equivalent in value, and the sufficiently simple reckoning of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, create links between the British and Indian systems of currency which, in the event of the general introduction of British gold coins as another step to a gold standard, may be found of much practical service." Though not unmindful of possible rocks ahead the leading journal candidly confesses that the investigations, cautious it describes them, and leisurely they certainly were, of the Committee tend to lessen the apprehensions entertained in many quarters since the change of standard was discussed. The Indian Currency Association will read with interest what follows. "It does not appear," says the *Times*, "that there are any conclusive arguments against the establishment of a gold standard on the ground that the measure is impracticable, or that the natives of India are accustomed to silver, and would not trust gold. Nor is it at all necessary to contemplate a widely-diffused gold currency as an incident of the adoption of a gold standard." As to the danger of the native hoards depreciating in value—an argument on which so much stress is being laid by opponents of the scheme—this as well as other difficulties is minimized by a reference to the fact that the object in view is not to send up the rupee, but to prevent its falling any lower. The *Standard* says, there is no reason to complain of the "extreme haste," with which the business has been done, and as this admission seems to meet with pretty general approval, perhaps we shall not hear much from those members who before the final result was arrived at, clamoured for a debate in Parliament beforehand. The first to proclaim the doctrine that the House of Commons should discuss the question before a decision was come to was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He was probably sincere in advocating that course, but it may without offence be questioned whether those who borrowed the idea from him were actuated by any other desire than to perform their legitimate functions, namely, to embarrass the Government as much as possible. Anyhow they have taken the prompt and decisive action with what in the circumstances must be considered extraordinary quietness. However, the all-absorbing nature of the Irish questions, especially since Mr. Gladstone's new plans were unfolded, has not left them much time for anything more formidable than asking questions. In this form of warfare the sharp-shooters of the Opposition have not always scored. For example, so great a Parliamentary tactician as Mr. Goschen has allowed himself to be put down by such a comparative neophyte as Mr. George Russell. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer inquired whether Lord Herschell's Committee and the Governor-General were prepared for the fall of silver that has since taken place, and whether if they had been their report would have been the same. "I was not a member of the Committee," the Under-Secretary of State for India, rather smartly replied, "and my right hon. friend being no doubt conversant with the correspondence that has taken place on the subject can form his own opinion." The *Standard* which is conspicuous among its contemporaries for the holes it picks in the Herschell Report winds up its forebodings as follows :—"If the attempt to substitute gold succeeds it will complete the depreciation of silver, and the luckless holders of stores of rupees will sustain losses compared to which the present distresses of the Government and its servants are trifling. We say nothing of the shock to the money markets of the world, for we suppose an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer is entitled to be as selfishly patriotic as the statesmen of the Latin Union. No doubt the financiers at Calcutta prefer International Bimetallism ; and may value their present makeshift mainly as a useful way of bringing pressure to bear. But, regarded in itself, it is only a variation of the quack device for maintaining at a false level of exchangeable value an inconvertible token coinage.

The *Daily News* is not quite clear as to the ultimate intentions of the Government of India, but warns them that if they seriously propose to create a gold standard without a gold basis the most ardent financial reformer may find that he has jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Such an experiment on a large scale has never been tried in the history of the world. Conservatism in currency and conservatism in politics are evidently not the same thing. Although the Parliamentarians are not for the present greatly disposed or are too busy to make political capital out of this essentially non-party affair Mr. Moreton Frewen is not so complacent. He severely takes Mr. Gladstone to task for the reply he gave to Mr. Everett's inquiry as to the position of debtors in India, who "suffered by the artificial raising of the value of the rupee." Mr. Frewen thinks it better to be outspoken, and he practises what he preaches. "The currency of 280 millions of people without votes has been tampered with, and while the rupee is now just as is the 'dishonest dollar,' the Liberal party has become the party of 'dishonest money.'" "It will," he adds, "be interesting to see what is the view at Washington as to this ; it knocks every argument of the gold men on the head, now that England has included herself among those nations which give the legal tender privilege to a 'bogus' currency."

Every scrap of information that has reached this country respecting the loss of the Victoria with so many valuable lives has been read with tremendous eagerness, and though we are still and shall be for some days longer without any official account of how the disaster occurred it seems to be established that the fault was not in the failure of the steering gear as was at first supposed. "The distance," according to the special correspondent of the *Times* who telegraphs from Beyrout, "was misjudged, and the turning room was not sufficient." The gloom cast over the entire nation when the fearful news first reached this country has continued through the week, and has not been dissipated by the preparations for the rapidly-approaching Royal marriage. As if to add to our grief on Wednesday the evening papers came out with the startling report that the Duke of York was ill ; that his visit to Sandringam had been undertaken under strict medical advice ; and that he would not return to London until completely restored. It turned out that the rumour was, if not altogether unfounded, at least grossly exaggerated. His Royal Highness, it is now said, has been suffering from neuralgia ; nothing more serious. At all events, those who have seen him since he came up from Norfolk yesterday declare that he is as a bridegroom should be, the picture of health. I may mention that one of the first to respond to the Lord Mayor's prompt appeal on behalf of the widows and families of the brave fellows who went down in the Victoria was the Maharajah of Bhownugger, who telegraphed to the chief magistrate as follows :—"Will your lordship accept from me a subscription of fifty guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers by the Victoria disaster with an expression of my deepest grief at the catastrophe, which all parts of the British Empire cannot but regard as a national calamity." Lord Mayor Knill telegraphed back :—"Am sincerely grateful for your Highness's kind sympathy and gracious donation."

Keen as has been the excitement all throughout the Session, nothing has been seen to equal the outburst of political feeling caused by the attempt of the majority to put an end to the Irish discussions at the close of the present month. It was, of course, known that Mr. Gladstone's followers were determined to give their leader no peace until he produced the guillotine, but his respect for tradition induced his opponents to think that he would refuse to follow the example of Mr. W. H. Smith in the case of the Crimes Act. Whether it was the encouragement given by the scarcely-expected success of the Liberals at Pontefract, or as some say, the pressure of wire-pullers, Mr. Gladstone has taken the decisive step, and before this letter leaves London, though after it passes out of my hands, we shall know by how many votes he has succeeded in obtaining the necessary consent. The drop in the majority to twenty-seven last night has greatly elated the Unionists, but they do not venture to hope that the example of Mr. McInnes will be followed by a sufficient number of Gladstonians to place the Government in a minority. The verve (his enemies would employ a stronger word) displayed by Mr. Chamberlain, the interruptions, and the lateness of the sitting seem to bring us back to the old days when the House was not so careful about its health and did not think it necessary always to go to bed at midnight.

Lord Spencer's friends say that there is not an atom of truth in the recent rumours as to any disagreement on his part with Mr. Gladstone. They also say that the whole of the reports about Cabinet discussions are equally unfounded. Even Lord Wolverton who the other day threw up the not politically exalted office of a Lord-in-Waiting, resents the imputation that he has become a Unionist. He is, he says (so I learn from high authority) a Home Ruler, though perhaps not a very ardent one. He resigned curiously enough partly because he dislikes the Local Veto Bill. Another reason was that he does not like office. I can imagine that he is not enamoured of such office as was conferred upon him. Attendance at Court is probably not quite so exciting as shooting lions in the interior of Africa.

Among the social events of the week not the least interesting was the afternoon-party, given on Monday by the Maharaja of Bhownugger at his residence, in Queen's Gate. The popularity of his Highness was shown by the large number of people who in spite of multifarious counter-attractions accepted his invitation. Though not exclusively confined to his Indian friends the gathering was to a large extent composed of persons connected with our Eastern Empire, and was the most representative assembly of the kind that has been seen in London for some years. To give the names of all who filled the Maharaja's fine rooms would be impossible. I must content myself by mentioning those whom I personally observed. One of the first to arrive and almost the last to leave was the Earl of Northbrook, who is always at home where Indians and Anglo-Indians congregate. He was, I believe, the only ex-Viceroy present ; but there were at least two Vicereines—the Marchionesses of Ripon and Dufferin. Two of Mr. Gladstone's new "Barts."—Sir James Joycey, M.D., and Sir Walter Gilbey—with their respective wives seemed to enjoy the novelty of the costumes worn by Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier and another Parsee lady. Sir Edwin Arnold renewed acquaintance with many old Bombayites. The Western Presidency was represented amongst others by Sir Guyer and Lady Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Dr. A. D. Pollen, Dr. T. Cooke, Mr. S. Digby, and Mr. Proctor Sims. The India Office by Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Mr. Wollaston ; the Colonies by Sir Edward Braddon, and India generally by Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Lawson, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Robert Phayre, General Keatinge, General Sir Harry Prendergast. Other familiar faces were those of Garter King of Arms, Sir Albert Woods, Mrs. Carmichael (who was congratulated on the successful opening of her Embroidery Exhibition by Princess Christian on Saturday), Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Sir Seymour and Lady King, Miss Manning, who is a welcome visitor at any Indian function, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, Mr. T. H. Thornton, the most genial of all civilians, Colonel Jackson, &c. There was of course a strong contingent of native gentlemen, among them being Mr. A. M. D. Dharamsi, the estimable Parsee described by the authorities of a well-known Imperial institution as "The Setna," Dr. K. N. Khory, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, and Mr. K. R. Bomanjee. The occasion was happily chosen to emphasise Sir Raymond West's distinguished career by presenting to him the illuminated address voted by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on his retirement from India. As you will probably print *in extenso* the excellent speeches made by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree and Sir Raymond, I need not further allude to this feature of the proceedings beyond remarking that it afforded a proof, if proof were needed, that a good friend of India like the late member of Council is regarded with esteem by his native friends even after he has vacated his position of authority and power. Both before and after this pleasant little ceremony an admirable selection of music was performed by Miss Violet Murray, Miss Mary Garland, Miss Percival Hall, Miss Zoe Gilfillan, Miss Evelyn Hughes, and Mr. S. Szezepanowski.

As I am writing an important piece of news reaches me from a well-informed quarter. Your readers are aware that the Khedive is shortly to visit Constantinople to pay his respects to the Sultan. The British Government have through Lord Cromer invited his Highness to visit England after he leaves the Turkish capital, and he is inclined to accept the invitation. Indeed, I believe, he has absolutely consented so far as he is concerned, but he is, not perhaps entirely a free agent in the matter, and it will not be altogether wise to assume that we shall see the young ruler of Egypt in London until we know how the matter is regarded by the Sublime Porte. On the banks of the Bosphorus England is not just now exactly in good odour, and it may be that Abdul Hamid will veto the proposal unless his Majesty is mollified by the belief now entertained, I hear, in pro-Turkish circles that he shall evacuate the country within two years. Incredulous as your readers may be, I am seriously told that this is the opinion of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and those who share his views. These people argue that as evacuation is, owing to the pledges of successive English Governments to leave the Nile Valley when our work is completed, out of the question, and that as our position is becoming more intolerable in consequence of our being deprived of real power, we must come away. I suppose the prediction that our retirement will be brought about in such a comparatively short time is based upon the assumption of Mr. Gladstone's continuance in office, a rather bold assumption some may think in the circumstances. I am told that if the Khedive does come to England he will be made much of, and that nothing will be omitted to make his stay thoroughly agreeable to him as well as to efface any unpleasant recollections of certain recent events.

ESPLANADE BAND'S FUND.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following amounts towards the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Previously received	73	8
M. T. C.	10	0
Total	83	8

The following are among recently proved wills. Mr. Solomon Beyfus, £79,700 ; Mr. Frederick Clarke, £84,000 ; Mr. William Kaye, £112,500 ; Mr. W. F. Harvey, £60,300 ; Mr. C. Proctor, £15,700 Louisa, Duchess of Northumberland £429.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of June 30, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Holmes	Mr A T Crawford
Mr Casebourne	Mr D L Millar
Mr and Mrs A M Jones	Mr G B Merry
Mr and Mrs Young & infant	Mr Caldebank
Mr C W Low	Miss Gilbert
Rev J Moulson	Miss Merrick
Capt Swann	Mr Inman
Mr W Hedenstedt	Major Morrison
Mr and Mrs Peyton and child	Mr J D Barrington
Mrs Goodfellow	

FROM BRINDISI.

Major-Gen Kotchen	Mr C B Livita
Mr Hawthorne	Capt C W Burton
Major and Mrs Ovens	Mr A C Walker
Lieut Walters	Major Burnaby
Major Williams	Mr and Mrs A Pedlar
Mr T Cook	Mr C J O'Donnell
Major Rockfort	Miss Dusand
Mr and Mrs T D Cunningham	Mr and Mrs Wyer
Colonel Flood	Mr F Cunningham
Lieut G S Curtis	Mr C H Boggs
Col J Mitchell	Mr Naorosji
Mr A E Martineau	Mr J C Jordan
Mr Ross Johnson	Mr and Mrs King and infant
Mr Percival	Maharajah of Bhownugger
Capt Percival	Mr C H Gerrard
Mr Pervis	Mr J Martin
Lieut Norie	

FROM ADEN.—Lieut E E Bowsfield.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE COURT.

The Queen on Wednesday came up from Windsor to unveil a statue of herself which has been executed by the Princess Louise and erected in Kensington Gardens. Unfortunately, the rain, which had kept off during the day, came down while her Majesty was driving through Kensington from Addison-road Station, and continued until the ceremony was almost over.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday unveiled a memorial of the late Duke of Clarence at St. John's-gate, in Clerkenwell. Later in the day he accompanied the Princess of Wales to open a new wing of the Great Ormond-street Hospital for Sick Children, and in the evening he was present at the anniversary banquet of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. He spoke on the approaching marriage of his son, and referred in terms of deep sorrow to the loss of the Victoria.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presided at a meeting of the Governors of Wellington College.

A report that the Duke of York was indisposed was published in London on Wednesday evening, but it has since been authoritatively contradicted. The Duke has been on a visit to Sandringham.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Earl Spencer announced the loss of H.M.S. Victoria, and later Lord Carrington stated that her Majesty had countermanded the State ball fixed for that evening. Lord Rosebery, in answer to a question, said there had been no theft of documents from the Paris Embassy, and that the papers produced in the French Chambers as such were palpable forgeries. On Monday Lord Kimberley, replying to a question, stated the action of the Indian Government on the currency question. It was intended to introduce a gold currency into India, but gold would not be a legal tender at present.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone in feeling terms, announced the loss of H. M. S. Victoria, and of Admiral Tryon and several hundreds of the crew. Lord G. Hamilton added an expression of sorrow and of sympathy. Clause 4 of the Home Rule Bill was agreed to after a statement by Mr. Gladstone that the clause would allow the Irish Legislature to endow a denominational college. In the evening Dr. Clark's resolution in favour of Home Rule for Scotland was discussed, and was eventually negatived by 168 against 150. On Monday a Bill, promoted by the London County Council, embodying the principal of "betterment" was accepted by a large majority on a division. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Navy Estimates, and on Tuesday the Army Estimates were discussed. On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution for restricting the future debates in Committee on the Home Rule Bill, prescribing a week each for the discussion of various stated groups of clauses, and the conclusion of the whole by July 27. The House in Committee then continued the discussion of proposed amendments to clause 5 affecting the executive power in Ireland.

Mr. W. Abraham was elected on Wednesday unopposed as M. P. for North-East Cork, and Dr. Commins was returned for South-East Cork, a threatened opposition by Dr. Magner being withdrawn.

A new writ for Cardiganshire has been issued, Mr. Bomen Rowlands, Q. C., having been appointed Recorder of Swansea.

The election at Pontefract on Monday resulted in the return of Mr. Nussey, the Gladstonian candidate, with a majority of 32 over the Unionist, Mr. Elliott Lees.

POLITICAL.

On Monday Mr. Plunket, M.P., spoke upon the Home Rule Bill at a Conservative meeting in East Marylebone. Mr. Plunket discussed the probability of violent measures being resorted to in order to get the Bill through the House of Commons, and said the Government must know it to be hopeless, if not impossible, for them to succeed in such a course.

Lord R. Churchill on Wednesday delivered a speech at Birmingham dealing at length with the inopportune and dangerous character of the Home Rule Bill.

IRELAND.

The Parnellite members of the Nationalist party have addressed to the Irish in America a manifesto in which they ask for support and they condemn the action of the Anti-Parnellites, in allying themselves with a English party.

Mr. Morley arrived in Dublin on Saturday and considered a scheme which is intended to settle the position of the Royal Irish Constabulary under a Home Rule Government.

At the annual conference of the Irish Methodist Church, held in Cork on Tuesday, a resolution was passed protesting against the Home Rule policy of the present Government.

GENERAL.

On Friday morning intelligence was received by the Admiralty that H. M. S. Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, had been sunk by collision with the Camperdown, while manœuvring off Tripoli on the Syrian coast. Later news shows that the Victoria turned over a few minutes after being struck, and Vice-Admiral Sir G. Tryon with 22 officers and 338 of the crew were drowned. The number of those saved is 29 officers and 261 men. The appalling event has created a deep impression throughout the kingdom, and telegrams of sympathy and sorrow have been received from all the colonies and from foreign sovereigns and rulers. A relief fund for the relatives of those lost has been opened at the Mansion-house, and up to Wednesday night £15,000 had been subscribed. Captain Bourke, the senior surviving officer of the Victoria, will, it is expected, be immediately tried by court-martial at Malta.

Lord Gormanston, the newly-appointed Governor of Tasmania, was entertained at a farewell dinner on Friday last by the members of the St. George's Club. Lord Ripon and Lord Knutsford were among those who spoke. Referring to Imperial Federation, the latter expressed his opinion that inter-colonial federation must come first.

An amended scheme of rearrangement of the National Bank of Australasia was approved on Friday last by meetings in London of creditors and shareholders.

In Edinburgh on Tuesday Alexander Howland Smith was found guilty of fabricating documents, which he disposed of as genuine letters and manuscripts of Burns and Scott, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

At Haileybury College on Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes took place. The Head Master gave a satisfactory report of progress during the year, and the Bishop of St. Albans congratulated him upon the state of the school.

Mr. Deasy, M. P., has been charged at the Westminster Police Court on a charge of indecently assaulting a maid-servant at his lodgings, but the case is not concluded.

The most important cricket matches of the past week have resulted thus :—An All England Eleven beat the Australians by an innings and 153 runs ; Cambridge University beat Marylebone Club by an innings and 155 runs ; Oxford University was defeated by Sussex by ten wickets ; Warwickshire was successful against Yorkshire by nine wickets ; Kent beat Lancashire by 67 runs ; Middlesex beat Sessex by ten wickets ; Notts lost to Lancashire by four wickets ; Somerset was beaten by Yorkshire by an innings and 51 runs. The Australians beat the Players by six wickets, and Kent lost to Middlesex by 84 runs.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg. J. G. Hancock, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut E. Moore, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut. J. L. Reid, Mad. Ret. ; Sir T. Shepstone, K. C. M. G. ; Gen. Sir L. Nicholson ; Lord Calthorpe ; Mr. A. Locker ; Capt. Parnell ; Prof. Sandeman ; Hon. E. E. Ryton.

SIMULTANEOUS C. S. EXAMINATIONS AND HOME MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA.

MASS MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held, on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. There was a very large attendance, and the capacity of the hall was strained to its utmost. The supporters began to arrive about four o'clock, and large numbers who came late were unable to secure seat, or gain admittance to the hall ; every available inch of space, including the staircases having been thickly occupied. There was a large number of influential and leading native gentlemen of the different community on the platform. One interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of several Parsee ladies, who were also accommodated on the platform. Amongst those present were :—The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozsha Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Messrs. D. Gostling, C. Chambers, D. E. Wacha, Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia (of Rajkote), C. M. Cursetji, R. M. Sayani, N. G. Chandavarkar, Sorabji Framji Patel, Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridas, Cursondas C. Luloobhoy, Motilal M. Moonsee, Ratiram D. Dave, Daji Abaji Khare, Javerilal U. Yajnik, G. R. Gokhle, N. V. Gokhle, Damoder Thakersee Moolji, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Jagmohundas Vandravandas, A. Tyabji, Drs. Bhalchandra C. Bhatavadeker, K. N. Bahadurji, Atmaram Pandurang, M. G. Deshmookh, Ardersir Dadabhoy Mody, Messrs. Vajaishanker Gowrishanker, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Eknath R. Khote, Soondernath D. Khote, Rustom K R. Kama, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, Miss Sheerin Maneckji Cursetji, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta was called to the chair.

The Chairman, who was received with loud applause, said : Gentlemen,—You will see from the notice convening this meeting that you are called together to give expression to the public opinion and public feeling on two of the most important questions affecting Indian interests, which have been brought into the domain of practical hopefulness by the growing Parliamentary activity of recent times in Indian affairs. Our Anglo-Indian friends, it is true, gentlemen, deprecate the interference of Parliament as ignorant and mischievous, and warn us against a Frankenstein, which only destroys those who raise it. Now, I am prepared to admit, gentlemen, that it is a dark and difficult and thorny path, full of pit-falls and stumbles. But so, unfortunately, are all paths to salvation, and we cannot forget that all experience has proved to us that whatever hopes and chances we possess are to be found sooner or later only in Parliament, and nowhere else. In asking you to proceed to deliberate upon the two questions before you, it is impossible not to pause for a moment to recognize the deep debt of gratitude, which we owe to those great men who pioneered the growth of this Parliamentary activity as a constant duty and systematic occupation, I mean the late Prof. Fawcett—(cheers)—and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. (Renewed cheers.) It may be truly said of them that not only did they serve as living, but they still serve as dead. (Applause.) For it is in no small measure owing to the impulse of the noble example set by

"Those dead but sceptred sovereigns,
Who still rule our spirits from their urns,"

that we have at the present day in the present House of Commons the earnest and increasing body of members who, under the leadership of Mr. Paul—(cheers)—have achieved so signal a triumph in the adoption of the Resolution for Simultaneous Examinations under circumstances, which at one time seemed forlorn and desperate. I think we shall now always picture to ourselves Mr. Paul as we figure to ourselves the familiar hero of many a mediæval tournament, who suddenly appears on the scene, rushes to the succour of the hard-pressed champions of right and justice, turns the tide of battle, and leads them on to victory. (Cheers.) But we are told, gentlemen, that our triumph is a barren one, and our exultation will be short-lived. We are told that a resolution passed in a small House by a small majority can be disregarded with impunity. Now, gentlemen, it would be idle to deny, that there is considerable cogency in this caution, especially when we remember that all the weight and fury of the great body of

of something like four million pounds for charges for which she is in no way liable. Indeed, gentlemen, this question of financial apportionment has become a grave scandal. It is only owing to our deep reverence for the Queen-Empress that we refrain from characterising as it deserves the decision to charge on India the cost of the Indian Cavalry that attended the opening of the Imperial Institute. (Applause.) Now we hear that India is to be forced to pay a sum of £10,000 a year for twenty years towards the costs of a telegraph line from Mauritius to Zanzibar. (Cries of "Shame.") The iniquity and intensity of this scandal is aggravated when it is remembered that all this is done to a country whose financial state is so critical that the Government of India has thought it fit to subject it to a currency operation of the most desperate character, in the interests of the Services and the import merchants. (Hear, hear.) Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the new Currency Legislation, it is certain that the people are for the present indirectly and in an automatic fashion heavily taxed by it, and that the mill industry of this city has been seriously dislocated. (Hear, hear.) It is necessary, gentlemen, that the country should cry out from one end to the other against so grave a scandal, and I trust you will not separate without passing a vote of the most grateful thanks to Lord Northbrook for his noble and sustained exertions to put an end to it. (Loud applause and cheers.)

Mr. Mehta then called upon Mr. R. M. Sayani to propose the adoption of the memorial to the House of Commons regarding the Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations, which ran as follows :—

The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, held in Bombay, on 15th July, 1893. Respectfully Sheweth,—That in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Inhabitants of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled, your Petitioner respectfully begs to convey to your Honourable House their sense of deep gratitude and satisfaction at the righteousness of the decision arrived at, on the motion of the Honourable Member for South Edinburgh, seconded by the Honourable Member for Central Finsbury, for holding examinations in connection with the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in England and India—gratitude for the magnanimity displayed in adhering to those liberal principles of policy laid down by more than two generations of far-sighted British statesmen in the conduct of the government of India, and satisfaction at the removal of a grave disability, the result of rules and regulations as artificial and unnatural in their character as they are opposed to the letter and spirit of the Charter Act of 1333 and the Queen's gracious Proclamation of 1858, since twice re-affirmed.

2. That in declaring that simultaneous examinations should be held in England and India, your Honourable House has nobly rendered to India that justice which was long her due but which was persistently denied to her for fully forty years. By means of a succession of stringent regulations, from the very date (1853) of the institution of the Indian Civil Service, it was made almost prohibitory for Indian youths to compete on terms of equality with English candidates. The very fact of not more than a score of them having hitherto been able to enter the service compared with over 1,300 Englishmen, is a sufficient proof of the hardship from which the Native candidates are made to suffer. It was no small grievance that the Natives of India, ambitious to serve their country, were required to qualify themselves for the service, by travelling for the purpose to London, thousands of miles away from their homes, and prosecuting their studies there amidst perfect strangers and under climatic and other conditions of an entirely different character from those prevailing in their own country, let alone the heavy pecuniary sacrifices entailed on them.

3. That the disability was fully brought to the notice of the Honourable House as far back as 1868. The late Professor Fawcett specially dwelt on it and even brought forward a motion to institute simultaneous examinations which, however, was withdrawn on assurance being given by the Government of the day that means would be taken to offer facilities to Natives of India to enter the Civil Service. In the following year, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to that effect, which has since been known as the Statute of 1870. Speaking on its principal provision on 11th March 1869, His Lordship not only admitted the disability to which Natives of India were subjected but characterised as a "farce" the way in which the solemn pledges of 1833 and 1858 were treated so far as they related to the entry of Indians into the higher offices of the administration. His Lordship observed :—" With regard, however, to the employment of Natives in the Government of this country in the Covenanted Service, formerly of the Company, and now of the Crown, I must say that we have not fulfilled our duty or the promises and engagements which we have made. * * * Now I well remember that in the debates in this House in 1853, when the renewal of the Charter was under the consideration of Lord Aberdeen's government, my late noble friend, Lord Montegale complained, and I think with great force, that while professing to open every office of profit of employment under the Company or the Crown to the Natives of India we practically excluded them by laying down regulations as to fitness which we knew Natives never fulfil. If the only door of admission to the Civil Service of India is a competitive examination carried on in London, what chance or what possibility is there of Natives of India acquiring that fair share in the administration of their own country which their education and abilities would enable them to fulfil, and therefore entitle them to possess ? I have always felt that the regulations laid down for the competitive examination rendered nugatory the declaration of the Act of 1833, and so strongly has this been felt of late years by the Government of India that various suggestions have been made to remedy the evil." One of the suggestions was the establishment of nine scholarships of 200£ each. . . . "The palliative which he (Lord Lawrence) proposes is that nine scholarships—nine scholarships for a Government of upwards of 180,000,000 of people !—should be annually at the disposal for certain Natives . . . . . and that these nine scholars should be sent home with a salary of £200 each to compete with the whole force of the British poulation seeking admission through the competititve examinations. Now, in the first place, I would point out the utter inadequacy of the scheme to the ends of the case. To speak of nine scholarships distributed to the whole of India as any fulfilment of our pledges or obligations to the Natives would be a farce."

4. That though the object of Section 6 of that Statute was to provide "additional facilities." . . . for the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India, "subject to such rules as may be from time to time prescribed by the Governor-General in Council and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of members present," Indians were dissatisfied with the enactment from the very first for the following reasons :—(1) it created a sort of inferior service ; (2) it allowed them to enter the service by a back door instead of by the door of open competition, and (3) that it reopened the way to patronage and jobbery the prevention of which was one of the fundamental reasons that led to the Statute of 1853 instituting the Competitive Examination for the Civil Service. They asked only for fair field and no favour They observed that they were prepared to pass whatever tests the Civil Service Commissioners may from time to time prescribe, if only they were not compelled for the purpose to leave their homes and present themselves for examination in London.

5. That your Honourable House will thus clearly see how the Statute of 1870 came to be disapproved on principle from the very outset. Moreover the rules that had to be framed under it by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India were not framed in a final form and adopted, until nine long years had elapsed after the passing of the Act. No sooner were the rules put into force than the anticipations originally formed regarding the Statute came to be realised till the dissatisfaction arising therefrom began to acquire great volume and force. Eventually it found public vent during the course of the investigations of the Public Service Commission, instituted by the Government of India in 1886, in order to inquire not only into the system under which natives of India were admitted to "the Competitive and Statutory Civil Services but also to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service." Your Honourable House may be aware that the volume of evidence submitted to that Commission from all parts of the country conclusively pointed in favour of holding simultaneous examinations. And it is a matter of deep regret that the Commission recorded its judgment against the weight of that evidence. It is, therefore, with no small satisfaction that your Petitioner has learnt that your Honourable House has by your Resolution substantially recognised the justice of the grievance of the Indian people and removed the long-standing anomaly which was not only a reproach to the national instinct of Englishmen for justice and fair play but a source of universal discontent in India.

6. That your Petitioner is prepared to admit the force of the proposition that the exigencies of British administration require that the Indian entering the Civil Service should familiarise himself with the principles of English administration and English modes of government by a stay of two years in England. What, however, is objectionable is the unreasonableness of the demand which would make such a condition ancillary to the examination rather than subsequent to it. It is more in the natural order of things that this condition should be insisted upon after the candidate has passed the examination. The principal difficulty, at present, in the path of Indian youth going to England to compete for entrance into the Civil Service is the necessity incurring a very large expenditure on the mere chance of passing a very stiff examination. The risk involved in failure in such cases is very great and this risk practically operates as a deterrent in this case of many promising youths. Your Petitioner respectfully submits that by making residence compulsory in England after the examination instead of before it this risk, will be avoided and thus the chief difficulty in the path of Natives will be removed.

7. That objections should be raised to the Resolution of your Honourable House, so reasonable in itself, is indeed surprising. The fear is entertained in some quarters, where indeed a broader and more enlightened view of the question might have been expected that the holding of simultaneous examinations may have the effect of ultimately filling the Service with an overwhelming number of Natives of India, while the maintenance of British supremacy demanded the Service should be to a certain extent manned by Englishmen. This fear, however, appears to your Petitioner to be groundless. Though many Indians have proceeded to England in years past at considerable trouble and sacrifice to study and qualify themselves, it is well known that not more than a score have hitherto successfully entered the Service. Neither is there any doubt in the minds of the Natives of India that for many long years to come, they will be unable to enter the Service in any large number under the Resolution of your Honourable House, having regard to the fact that they will have to compete with the flower of English youth in a language, again, which is not their own. If, however, your Honourable House entertains any such apprehension, your Petitioner is humbly of opinion that it rests with your Honourable House to fix such a limit to the annual recruitment of the Service by Natives of India, as shall appear to your Honourable House to be most fair and reasonable. The Indian people have not the remotest desire to impair British Supremacy. Indeed, the Government of India in their Despatch of 8th June 1880, to the Secretary of State for India in reply to the separate Report on the condition of India by the late Sir James Caird observe: "To the minds of at least the educated among the people of India—and the number is rapidly increasing—any idea of the subversion of the British Power is abhorrent, from the conciousness that it must result in wilder anarchy and confusion." What they ask for is only justice and fair play.

8. That another objection urged against the institution of simultaneous examinations, which deserves to be noticed, is that thereby the efficiency of the Service would be impaired. But your Petitioner submits that the admission of Natives to one-sixth of the total number of posts reserved for Covenanted Civilians under the rules of 1879, the proposals of the Public Service Commission to set apart for Indians ninety-three posts of all kinds out of the reserved number, and the acceptance, by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, of the Commission's recommendation in a slightly modified form, are all so many indirect admissions that Natives could be entrusted with the work to which Covenanted Civilians are generally appointed without fear of efficiency being impaired. And when it is remembered that all these schemes contemplated the appointment of Natives to reserved posts without their passing any test, which can, in any way, be compared with the London examination, surely it cannot, your Petitioner submits, be logically argued that the addition of the very important guarntee that Indian candidates should pass an examination, in every respect identical with the London Examination, would render these candidates less fit for the Service or that the efficiency of the Service would, in any way, be impaired owing to their admission.

9. That Indians of all classes and creeds attach the highest importance to the Resolution of your Honourable House, far reaching as it will be in its beneficent effects on the Indian Empire, and conducive to their permanent welfare. It is impossible to overestimate the powerful and healthy stimulus which it may give to their moral, and material progress while the practical turn it may give to national enterprise by laying broader and deeper the foundations of higher education from which, it is a matter of regret to have to observe, the State has of late unwisely resolved to withdraw itself, will not be inconsiderable.

10. That having regard to the circumstances above stated and to the fact that the Public Service Commission having recorded its opinion on simultaneous examinations against the weight of evidence, and in spite of solemn pledges of the Crown affirmed and re-affirmed, your Petitioner prays on behalf of the Inhabitants of Bombay that your Honourable House will be pleased to direct such further steps to be taken as may be necessary with a view to giving full effect to the Resolution of 2nd June last which based as it is on justice would, in the words of the late Sir Stafford Northcote (afterward Lord Iddsleigh) " have a most beneficial effect upon public opinion throughout the Indian territory."

Mr. R. M. Sayani, in proposing the adoption of the above petition, said : It is stated that the British Rule over India is based upon three things—(1) the goodwill of the Indian peoples themselves, (2) the efficiency of the Covenanted Civil Service, and (3) the superiority of the British Army ; and it is contended that the Covenanted Civil Service would lose its efficiency if the recent Resolution of the House of Commons was put in force inasmuch as Bengali students would exclude all other competitors and the Covenanted Civil Service would accordingly be entirely recruited from the Bengali students. (Laughter.) That the Service so recruited must necessarily be an inefficient Service, and that, moreover, the other races in India and specially the backward classes who happen to be more warlike than Bengalis who happen to be effeminate, would resent their own exclusion from the Service, and would not brook to be ruled over by the Bengalis whom they despise as an effeminate race. Before sifting this contention, it must be observed in passing, that the recent Resolution is not the outcome of the agitation of "faddists and fanatics," as is alleged, but is the result of long and disinterested labours of patriotic individuals, and is founded on the opinion of the majority of persons who were examined by the Public Service Commission. (Hear, hear.) In fact it is the result of the patience and determination of a noble band of Britons, true to their own country, and just to India—men of sober heads and ripe judgment having no selfish motives to gratify nor personal gain to acquire. (Applause.) It is the result of a long and sustained agitation and the success thus obtained cannot be called " unexpected or undeserved." It is not " a barren victory." It will bear fruit in this that it will gratify the just aspirations of our youth to serve their own country, which they have an inherent right to do. In fact so far back as the Christian year 1868 the East India Association had presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, praying for the holding of Simultaneous Examinations and the late lamented Professor Fawcett had in the same year placed on the motion book of the House of Commons a notice to the same effect. Indeed, the British Government has been pledged to the principle of the Resolution both by its promises and by the declaration of its enlightened and liberal-minded statesmen for more than half a century from the days of Peel and Mackintosh, of Macaulay and Lansdowne, to those of Bright and Fawcett. (Cheers.) Coming now to the merits of the contention, it will be observed that those who put forward the contention have probably not considered the matter carefully, for if their contention is correct it will land them into this absurd conclusion that the Bengalis are intellectually superior not only to all the other races of India, but also to the British, for a moment's thought ought to make it clear to them that in order to exclude all the other competitors the Bengali students must be intellectually superior to them all. I need not say that even the strongest supporters of the contention will not for a moment admit that Bengali students are intellectually superior to British students, for if they once admit it, the British intellectual prestige must cease to exist. It may, however, be contended that the Bengalis would not oust the British students but all the other races of India. I am sure the other races of India will not acquiesce in this contention, but assuming for argument's sake that this contention is correct, then, by the very hypothesis there will be British members of the Service, and arrangements can be easily made so as to avoid all possible inconveniences. All the other races, however, will not be ousted. (Hear, hear.) Experience has shown us that in the examinations for the Covenanted Service itself, our Bombay students have come up very high and have not been beaten by Bengalis, and is not all unlikely that the students from this Presidency will be able to hold their own against students from Bengal. It may, however, be still contended that the backward races, such as the Mussalmans, will have no chance whatever in such competition. The reply to this contention is, that if this contention is correct, the backward races will not be worse off under the new system than they are under the present system. It may be observed here that the backward races are backward, not because they are inferior to the other races either in intellect or in physique but because they are poor, sullen, and apathetic, and the proper remedy for it is education. It is plain, therefore, that this contention, namely, of Bengali students excluding other competitors, is not sound. Assuming, however, that this contention is correct, it must not be forgotten that it would take about twenty-five years' time to accomplish the feat of making the Service exclusively Bengali, and that both the Government and the people themselves, will have ample time to take adequate measures to prevent the same being done. (Hear, hear.) As to the contention that in the event of the Bengalis ousting all other races the administration will suffer, (1) on account of their effeminacy, and (2) on account of the resentment of the other races, it must not be forgotten that the selected candidates will have to stay in England for at least two or three years, and by their stay in England they will be qualified to manfully perform their functions and the history of the past few years has completely shown, if it had shown any thing, that owing to to the facility of communication and the progress of education the old race antipathies are fast dying out and all the races understand each other better than they did before, and are every day more and more getting into better and better harmony and even in Municipal and Political matters acting in union. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, therefore, the resolution is both just and expedient. It will make the people more contented and more loyal. It will give permanent impetus to high education generally, it will stimulate even backward classes. There are, of course, difficulties of detail, but these difficulties can easily admit of adjustment. I am sure the leaders of native society will gladly meet Government half-way regarding residence in England and even in questions of race and the ties between Great Britain and India will be strengthened to the mutual advantage of both countries. (Loud applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was received with loud cheers, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution, which has been moved for your adoption by my friend, Mr. Sayani. It cannot but encourage us in the performance of the duty, which we have met here to discharge to know that from one end of the country to the other the resolution which the House of Commons has been pleased to adopt on Mr. Paul's motion has been hailed by the people of India with grateful enthusiasm. At the same time we do not lose sight of the fact that that resolution has been in some quarters subjected to very searching criticism. All that could possibly be urged against the introduction of the system of Simultaneous Examinations has been said, some of our critics have spoken and written both of the House of Commons and its resolution, as if, had they but a free hand, they would have torn the resolution to pieces, cast the House into the English Channel, —(laughter)—taken this vast empire into their charge and burned it round their little fingers. (Laughter and cheers.) We bow unto their profound wisdom but let us hope that their kingdom may never come. (Laughter and cheers.) Our critics, I notice, tell us that we are rather prematurely jubilant over the resolution adopted by the House. They say that it has passed with the help of a mere snatch-vote at a House, which was not full, and that it cannot be taken as a deliberate expression of its well-formed opinion. The House of Commons is, of course, competent to review its own decision ; and it may, if it chooses, run its pen through the resolution which now stands on its records stamped with the seal of its sanction. But we may well feel sure that the House will not lightly undo what it has done. The more it examines this subject the more will it become clear to it that in adopting Mr. Paul's motion it has pursued a manly and statesmanlike course, thoroughly in keeping with the most honorable traditions of the House and dictated both by its honor and by what it has from of old avowed as the right policy and principle to follow in the government of this country. (Loud cheers.) That sense of fair-play, which forms the strength of the British character, must ultimately prevail in this matter as it has prevailed in other matters. The question of removing all the unjust obstacles, which lie in the path of natives wishing to enter the Civil Service, has formed the subject of controversy for now many years ; it has passed through various stages ; and if we carefully mark and examine the different stages through which it has gradually passed and is passing we shall find that in spite of the failure of the Government and the Parliament to solve the question in accordance with the dictates of justice, both the Government and the Parliament have always acknowledged that they are anxious to do justice and that something ought to be done for the natives of this country. The Parliamentary Statute of 1870, the action taken in 1879, and the action that has been taken on the Report of the Public Service Commission have proved but weak attempts to redress our grievance, but they all indicate that the British conscience is awake and amidst powerful prejudices has been, though feebly yet slowly, struggling and striving to assert itself on the side of justice. (Loud cheers.) The history of the question of Simultaneous Examinations shows that the question has been slowly emerging into importance, and that it has now reached a stage which augurs well for the future. That question, I may say, has grown with the growth of that premier politician of India, who seconded Mr. Paul's motion—(loud cheers)—and it would not have grown to its present shape if the sense of fair-play of the British Government had altogether vanished. We derive our hope and faith from that distinguishing feature of the British character. We may, therefore, safely rely on that genius, and rest assured that it will not fail to adhere to the resolution which the House of Commons has been pleased to adopt. Our critics are condemning that resolution as short-sighted, because, they say, if effect be given to the principle of Simultaneous Examinations, the power of the British in this country will be endangered, as native youth will swamp the British youth in the matter of securing appointments in the Indian Civil Service. I venture to think that there is not any slightest justification for taking so low and desponding a view of the capacity and intelligence of the British youth. They will be able to hold their own as they have done hitherto. But what basis is there for the fear that British power will be endangered if a few more Natives enter the Civil Service ? During the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Paul's motion, some of those who opposed that motion remarked that the Indian administration had been practically in the hands of Natives ; and I notice that the distinguished gentleman, who writes every week for the *Times* on Indian affairs, endorses that remark with his approval. Well, if it is true that the Indian administration has practically been in the hands of Natives and if the British power has not thereby been endangered, what justification is there for the fear that the admission of a few more Natives into the Civil Service will endanger it ? This argument of danger to the British power is what the late Jeremy Bentham called the *hobgoblin*, argument(—laughter—) started by the advocates of anomalies and unjust measures whenever the Government is asked to be righteous and just in its policy. So far from weakening England's hold on this country, the measure of fair field and no favour which we claim will strengthen it with the strength that comes of large and liberal ways of administration. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is said of Emperor Akbar that he adopted as the motto of his seal the wise maxim, which says: " No man is lost upon a straight road." And the British Government need never fear that its power will be jeopardised so long as it follows the straight path of manly justice and abhors devious ways in dealing with those committed to its care. (Loud cheers.) Then we are told by our critics that the appointments in the Civil Service should be held by men who are imbued with English principles and who have rubbed shoulders with Englishmen in their own country. We also perceive the force of this observation, and do not demur to it. But we maintain that it is a hardship to compel an Indian youth to go all the way to England, incur a great deal of expense, and reside there, for the purpose of appearing for the competitive test, and run the risk of failure. By all means make it obligatory on a candidate who has been successful in the competition to spend some years in England. But we are told that it is the residence in England previous to the competition which enables a youth to imbue himself with the principles of English life and thought. With due deference to those who hold this view I may venture to say that an Indian youth who lives in England previous to the competition sees during that period more of English cram than of English life ; he is constantly at his books, and book studies, and has hardly sufficient time then to acquaint himself with the working of English political and social institutions. It is when he has passed the competition that he is able to raise the level of his vision, expand its scope, and see the glories and beauties of all that is worth seeing and studying in English life and in English institutions. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Our critics oppose the introduction of Simultaneous Examinations also on another ground. They are perpetually haunted by two spectres of their own imagination—the Bengali Babu and the Brahmin—(loud laughter)—and they say that one result of these Simultaneous Examinations will be that these two spectres of theirs will monopolise the Civil Service and leave the other classes of India in the lurch. This is a most amusing objection to urge ; it is an objection which is made to do duty whenever we ask a good thing of Government. But does it ever occur to these critics that it is under the present system that the Bengali Babu and the Brahmin is able to enter the Service more than the youth of the other classes, and that if the system of Simultaneous Examinations is introduced, the classes that now fear to go to England will have their prejudices lessened and be encouraged to compete with the Bengali Babu and the Brahmin ? One more objection remains to be noticed. We are told that during any riot an Indian Civil Servant will prove either partial to one or other of the parties concerned or unequal to the emergency : and in proof of this a writer in the columns of a newspaper has gone the length of asserting that native Civil Surgeons have either taken leave when a war was declared, or have asked to be transferred to the Civil List. Have these Natives who have entered the Service been guilty of any such dereliction of duty as is apprehended by those who urge this objection ? And as to the Native Civil Surgeons, the assertion, I must say, is a downright falsehood. It is a libel on a class of officers who have been weighed and never found wanting. (Cries of "Shame.") We can name Native Civil Surgeons who have braved the field and whose satisfactory services rendered in times of danger have been acknowledged by Government. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have noticed, gentlemen, most of the principal objections that have been urged against the cause which we are met to-day to plead ; and I need hardly say that from whatever point of view you look at this question, the conviction must gain ground in a dispassionate mind that we are pleading for a cause based on the rock of justice. " We ask for no favour ; we say to Government : Exact from us the highest moral, physical, and intellectual qualifications. We do not want any indulgence, but give us fair field, and if then we fail we shall not complain. (Loud cheers.) And I have no misgiving that we shall succeed in the claim we urge. It sounds all very well for Lord Salisbury that the Radicals are thrusting their fads on the Indian administration, and that but for them this question would not come to the front ; but the question which is now to the front is a great question, affecting the very principle and policy of the British power in India, and, as my Lord Bacon has with the singular power of his philosophical insight said, great questions never fail of being agitated sooner or later. (Cheers.) And this great question will constantly recur even if the Radicals disappear from off the face of the earth. It will perpetually recur ; it will constantly knock at the doors of Parliament. It will always cry for a satisfactory settlement, and Government will be able to solve it satisfactorily only by keeping on the high road of straightforwardness and justice, and giving the by-ways of short-sighted, narrow-minded, and quibbling statesmanship. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhle, who supported the resolution, said : Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I feel very great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been placed before you for your acceptance. No Indian politician has devoted more attention to the question of holding Simultaneous Examinations and none has advocated them with greater pertinacity than has Mr. Dadabhoy ;—(cheers)—and he may well congratulate himself on the partial success that has after years of weary waiting attended his lifelong labours. The people of India are deservedly proud of the first instalment of his services in Parliament, and whether Mr. Paul's motion proves fructuous or otherwise in the immediate future Mr. Dadabhoy and his English friends have, it must be admitted, laid India under a deep debt of gratitude. (Applause.) The history of the last sixty years is a sad and humiliating record of broken pledges, pledges solemnly made and re-affirmed from time to time. " I would sacrifice Gwalior, or any frontier of India ten times over," said the Duke of Wellington in 1803, " in order to preserve our character for scrupulous good faith." But these words of wisdom have since been forgotten. The resolution of the House of Commons in favour of holding Simultaneous Examinations may be said to be the first deliberate and straightforward attempt to redeem the unfulfilled pledges. The memorial that you have been asked to adopt gives expression to our feelings of gratitude towards Parliament in such eloquent terms that I need scarcely refer to the generosity the Commons of England have displayed in accepting Mr. Paul's motion. The Civil Service question has now assumed such an important phase that I think it necessary to pass briefly under review the evidence in favour of holding Simultaneous Examinations and to meet, as dispassionately as I can, some of the main objections urged against them. As far back as 1853 Lord Stanley appealed to Englishmen to consider how many of them would go out to India if an examination was held in Calcutta instead of in London. In 1860 a committee of the India office, consisting of Sir Erskine Perry and four other distinguished Anglo-Indians, declared " were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope." In 1868, the late Professor Fawcett brought a motion before Parliament in favour of Simultaneous Examinations, but it was withdrawn on the distinct understanding that additional facilities would be offered to Natives to enter the Civil Service. Professor Newman has observed in his " Dangerous Glory of India :" " To require Indians to come to England on the chance of being elected is not to treat them on fair and equal terms. What would our youths think of the hope of going to Calcutta in order to be examined with a total uncertainty of being chosen." According to Lord Lytton, " the application to Natives of the competitive examination system as conducted in England and the recent reduction in age . . . . are all so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act and reducing it to a dead letter." The Civil Service Commission had before it overwhelmingly strong evidence of distinguished European and Native witnesses, and yet in the face of that testimony it declared itself against Simultaneous Examinations. Sir Raymond West, Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Sir A. W. Croft, Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, and Mr. C. H. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, were amongst the forty-nine European witnesses who were in favour of Simultaneous Examinations. Our neighbours in Ceylon are not required to send their sons to England to compete for the Ceylon Civil Service. Batavia is a Dutch Colony, but the Dutch do not compel their Batavian subjects to travel all the way to Holland to qualify themselves for the Civil Service of their own country. (Hear, hear.) I will now proceed, gentlemen, to examine some of the objections that have been urged against the establishment of Simultaneous Examinations. One that is often put forward is that an open competition would operate with inequality on some of the backward classes which have started late in the educational stakes. In the first place, this is by no means a correct forecast of the consequences of holding contemporaneous examinations in India. Those who have lagged behind in the race are gradually advancing in intellectual progress, and there can be no doubt that they will ultimately share in the advantages flowing from the introduction of Simultaneous Examinations. Secondly, the fundamental principle of open competitions having once been courageously accepted for the recruitment of the Civil Service, it is neither fair nor straightforward nor consistent with the Statute of 1833 to import extraneous and irrelevant considerations into the discussion. Thirdly, have the Indian Schools and Colleges been closed against the intellectual classes, because others are less progressive ? Fourthly, if this argument against Simultaneous Examinations is valid and sound as between the advanced and the backward classes, and if it is fair to interpose artificial barriers in the path of the former in the supposed interests of the latter, are the objectors prepared to carry their argument to its logical consequences, and apply it as between Englishmen and Natives ? In connection with this point I may quote the opinion of James Mill. In his evidence before the Select Committee in 1832 he said : " It appears to me ten thousand times more important, with respect to the good of the population in general, that the business of the Government should be well done, than that it should be done by any particular class of persons." The present objection has been stated in another and stronger form. It is urged that the Mahomedans, Sikhs, Rajputs, and such other martial races would never like to be governed by the Bengalee Baboos, Brahmins, and Parsees, and hence would arise political danger. Gentlemen, nearly half the Mahomedan population in India is located in the very land of the Baboos. There fourteen Mahomedan witnesses were examined by the Civil Service Commission, of whom ten gentlemen of influence and position were for and only four against Simultaneous Examinations. Besides, the objection to which I have referred emanates not from the parties directly concerned, but from those disinterested friends of theirs who would like to see this country administered on the principle of " Divide and Govern." Measures can, however, be easily devised to meet the alleged objection. At the Cooper's Hill College candidates, preparing for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, are required to go through a course of exercise in the gymnasium, and of military exercises, including the use of the rifle and to furnish evidence of their competency in riding. If such a rule were strictly enforced in the case of the Indians who present themselves for the Civil Service Examination, the State ought to be able to secure such officers as will command the respect of the martial races. The Public Service Commission has urged that the existing educational institutions do not supply an education and training of the high and liberal kind considered to be a necessary qualification for admission to the Indian Civil Service. But the principle of demand and supply applies as much in the department of education as in the sphere of economics. The New York State Commission say in their report :—" Nor does there seem to be any reason to doubt that the opening of the public service to competition will give to education here, as it did in Great Britain, a marvellous impulse." It is difficult to see how the effect of unqualified competition will be disastrous to the development of education in this country. The French, German, and Italian languages, and other subjects of liberal culture are included in the course prescribed for the Civil Service Examination. If the institution of Simultaneous Examinations led to the cultivation of those languages on a large scale, that would bring the Eastern mind more closely in touch with the best thought of Europe, and the study of German especially would react powerfully on the study of the ancient Aryan literature and philosophy. There is one more objection that is now being repeated *ad nauseam*, and that is that Natives are not capable enough to be entrusted with high administrative posts. This objection reminds me of a striking passage in Macaulay's History of England. After describing the usual assumption against the Irish he says : " But he (the Englishman) complacently inferred that he was naturally a being of a higher order than the Irishman ; for it is thus that a dominant race always explains its ascendancy and excuses its tyranny." Gentlemen, Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, declared before the Madras University in 1881 : " Modern India has proved by examples that are known to and honoured by all in this assembly that her sons can qualify themselves to hold their own with the best of European talent in the Council Chamber, on the Bench, in the Bar, and in the Mart." (Cheers.) What is there inherent in their character which prevents Indians from shining as administrators ? The Public Service Commission itself declared that Natives had no sufficient opportunity of showing their capacity in the higher executive administration, and that the generality of the assumption regarding their unfitness was not warranted by experience in departments in which Natives had already been tried. When India has produced in the latter half of this century such brilliant administrators of statesmanlike genius and sagacity, as the late Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madhavrao, and Gaorishanker Udayshanker, is it fair to contend that Natives are unfit for district or other executive charges ? Our enlightened rulers may well learn something from the much-abused Mogul conquerors and the Romans. According to Orme the administration of justice was almost universally entrusted by the Mogul emperors to the Hindus. The whole detail of administration, with the exception of the army and a few of the more prominent situations, remained invariably in the hands of Native officers. When Baber arrived in India the revenue officers were all Hindus. There are also instances of Hindus who were appointed Commanders of the Army, Masters of Ordnance, and Superintendents of Artillery, Finance Ministers, Dewans, and Governors of important provinces. The Romans successfully endeavoured to conciliate the conquered races by romanising them. The Provincials of Italy, Spain, Africa, and Gaul, "having no ambition except to emulate the Romans and share their privileges," remained to the last staunch friends to the Empire till they were all swallowed up in one common ruin. The Romans so completely won over the hearts of the Britons that the latter became deeply attached to the very conquerors whom they had once stoutly resisted. Great Britain has undertaken to fulfil a high and noble mission in India, and that is the moral, intellectual, and political emancipation of our people. Let us all fervently hope that this mission will be honourably fulfilled, and that the civilized world will not have to declare in after ages that while " the groans of the Britons " were elicited by the dissolution of the Roman Empire, the groans of millions of Indians were extorted by the debasing exclusion under British rule of the best indigenous talent from the administration of their own country. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. Chambers, who supported the resolution, and was cordially received, said that there were certain Englishmen, who imagined that it displayed political knowledge to abuse their fellow-subjects. In England the activity of these politicans was confined to the Irish. Here the same class seemed as energetically engaged in abusing the Natives of this country. (Hear, hear.) " Unfitted for governmental duties ; unable to administer the affairs of even a town council," were the least offensive remarks that were made. Fortunately however, the Irish people had learnt to treat such opinions with contempt and instead of entering into barren controversies with barren minds they had relied upon their own power and had won. The people of India must do the same, and although these libellers were very noisy, after all they were harmless if treated with indifference and a good cause need not fear them. (Cheers.) Persistent agitation was the thing which appealed to the English nation, which after all had to decide the questions which concerned the British Empire. To take a recent example of the power of agitation. They must have noticed that, by persistency, a few merchants and officials had been able to dislocate the currency of India, because they had wives and children in England. In 1833 it was enacted that no person should be debarred entrance to the Indian Civil Service because of race or religion, and again in 1858 similar sentiments were uttered, but in 1893 they were still asking that the most effective barrier to the youth of this country should be removed, namely, a journey of 6,000 miles. It was said that the motion which had been recently passed in the House of Commons was done by a snatch-vote. He, the speaker, thought on the contrary that it was one of the few occasions in the House in which the friends of India were not out-numbered by the official members of that body. It would be as well if the general public understood what they really wanted, and he thought he was right in stating that they wished, the examination to be held here as well as in London, the successful candidates to be classed in one list, and a probationary period to be spent in England. It was a matter of common knowledge that a solution of the kind was once proposed, so long ago as 1860, but it had been pigeon-holed in the India Office. The Under-Secretary mentioned that proposal in his recent speech in Parliament, but added that it was unofficial. Unfortunately, nothing was official that favoured the popular cause. There were two ways of governing India, the one as a Crown colony and the other as a free country. Either of these he could understand, but the policy of the British Government was neither the one nor the other. (Hear, hear.) It was inexplicable. One thing was said, and the contrary done. The people of India were educated, and told that all appointments were open to them, but a barrier was erected which prevented this promise being executed. As the Duke of Argyll said, when Secretary of State for India, what chance had the Natives of this country when the only door of admission to the Civil Service was a competitive examination in London. Fair-play and gentlemanly conduct were supposed to be treasured by Englishmen, but, he, the speaker, thought that nothing more mean than the present policy of the English Government in this matter could be imagined. It was worthy of the barest type of American poltical life. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The concluding portion of the proceedings will be given to-morrow.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES IN THE LOCAL LEGESLATIVE COUNCIL.

A public meeting of the Backward Hindu classes was held last evening at the New Alfred Theatre, to adopt a resolution with regard to their representative in the local Legislative Council ; Mr, Dhumaji Balaji Rukari presiding. A large number of Mahrattas, Malis, Kolis, Bhandaris Dhangars, Vanjaris and others were present and the Theatre was crowded to its utmost.

At the instance of the chairman Mr. Mahadevrao Raghoji Rokde, briefly stated the object of convening the meeting. He said that according to the Indian Council Reform Act, different classes of the community were given the right of electing their representative in the legislative council and certain seats were reserved for the nomination of such persons by the Governor, as were the representatives of such classes in the community which were not represented in the council. This, he added, was very kind of the Government and it was the duty of that meeting to thank the Government for the consideration given to the interests of such classes as were not by the act given the right of sending their representative in the legislative council.

A resolution was then passed thanking the Government for their intention of nominating in the legislative council a representative of such classes as were not already represented.

The meeting unanimously resolved to recommend Mr. Gungaram Bhow Mhaske as their representative in the legislative council who they submitted would have been unanimously elected as such if they were given the right of electing their representative.

A committee was next appointed to draw up a memorial to be sent to H. E. the Governor in Council conveying the thanks of the meeting, and recommending the nomination of Mr. Gungaram Bhow Mahske as their representative in the local legislative council for making laws and regulations.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji for his perseverence and sustained exertions which resulted in the enactment of the Indian Councils Reform Act.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE REJECTED SILVER.

It will be remembered that some doubt existed as to the precise meaning of the letter of Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, received on Thursday last, and the managers telegraphed the Finance Department asking if the terms of the letter were to be interpreted as meaning that the Banks would be paid at the rate ruling on the day the silver was purchased in London, or the rate of the day on which it will be taken over by Government. On Friday a reply was received from the Finance Department which was as follows :—" Your telegram of 12th. The rate of the exchange mentioned in my letter of the 10th is the rate of the day on which the amount due on the Mint certificate is paid to the Bank concerned by the Comptroller-General or the Accountant-General. With reference to

THE PRESENTATION TO SIR RAYMOND WEST.

Our London correspondent describes an interesting function that took place on June 26, at 46, Queen's Gate, the temporary residence of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger. The following is the speech made on the occasion by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This gathering, in which the Maharaja of Bhownugger has done himself the pleasure of asking a number of his friends to meet him, especially those with whom he has been brought into contact in India, is regarded by his Highness as one before which he might fittingly hand to Sir Raymond West an address voted to him by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on the termination of his distinguished connection with India. The fatigues of a London season, and a complaint to his foot, which let us hope is but temporary, together with the engrossment of the pleasing function of welcoming his guests this afternoon, has induced his Highness to delegate to me the expressions of those sentiments with which he wishes to deliver the address. Any hesitation which I might naturally feel as to my inability to do proper justice to the subject owing to the short time at our disposal is to a great extent avoided from the fact that a majority of those present are personally cognizant of the distinguished services, which Sir Raymond West rendered to India in various capacities during a long, honourable, and learned career. It is, therefore, needless to dilate in detail thereon; suffice it to recall that as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, as Vice-Chancellor of its University, and, lastly, as a member of its Government he has left behind him a record of work scarcely surpassed. As a jurist, and as author of the most standard work on Hindu Law, we are aware that Sir Raymond West has made himself famous, while his scholarship in other directions has not been less notable or recognised. His urbanity of manner and friendly relations with all classes of the community of Bombay were also his title to the gratitude of the public there, and, I am sure, you will learn with satisfaction that on the eve of his departure that gratitude was rendered to our friend in no unstinted measure. The address which I shall now read is one of those many marks of public recognition, of which he was the recipient, and it is, I know, a source of great pleasure to the Maharaja that he should have this opportunity of adding his own tribute to the excellent qualities of the head and heart of Sir Raymond West in the midst of so many mutual friends, and in the metropolis of that Empire, under the banner of which so many different nationalities meet in the bonds of friendly and prosperous union.

Sir Raymond West, in reply, said :

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The French aphorism, Nothing is certain but the unexpected) whatever the depth of its philosophy, is so far realized in most of our cases that our lives bring us among Indians. In my own case only a few minutes before I became attached to the Indian Civil Service nothing was further from my thoughts than the life which was there opened to me. When I landed in India nothing could have been also expected than that I should some day become Vice-Chancellor of a University, than still to be made Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. When after a good many years these distinctions were conferred upon me I still could not anticipate the ever kind consideration with which my fulfilment of the duties thus cast on me would be estimated and the most generous tributes of acknowledgment with which at last they were repaid. Lastly, all did not look forward to such an honour as has fallen to my lot to-day. I esteem it a piece of especially good fortune and a good enhancement of the honour conferred on me by this address of the Asiatic Society that their handsome mark of appreciation going so far beyond my deserts should be presented to me by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger. His Highness and I are old friends, and in past days we have had many thoughts and sympathies in common, but what adds most to the distinction now bestowed on me is that the Maharaja is himself so bright and conspicuous an example of the effects of a good training in English ideas and principles in qualifying for the functions of a Native Prince in India. In his own person he appears to have schooled some of the chief difficulties that attend our government of that great country. In the comparatively short time since he assumed the administration of his State he has with English advice, no doubt, but through native administration, given to it an improved and well-regulated revenue system. He has placed the police and the dispensation of justice on as satisfactory a footing as one could find in most countries of Europe. In the fruit of education most especially he has shown himself a generous and enlightened patron of progress. Not only has elementary instruction been carefully provided for, but he has established at Bhownugger College for the higher education, which is already a valuable branch of the University of Bombay, and which gives promise of enduring usefulness to the people amongst whom it is placed. Medical science has been an object of his Highness' favour and care, and it is not long ago since he contributed most handsomely to the furtherance of Lady Reay's benevolent scheme for relieving the sufferings of the sick and helpless by means of efficient nursing. These are the ways in which a native prince can discharge the high duties cast on him under British protection in India. In England during the short period of his residence here the Maharaja has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact by his amiable manners and his unpretending intelligence and good service. Without abandoning the ground of his nationality he has shown a desire and a capacity to learn much from the advanced institutions and ideas with which in this to him almost new world he is surrounded, and he will no doubt carry back to his State and his people treasures of observation and thought, by which they will get more and more benefit. I must be excused for the remark, to which I have been thus compelled, because it is no more than is right and just that we should duly value the higher qualities of the Indian nobleman whose hospitality we are at this moment enjoying. For myself I fully confess that his Highness' kindness is no solitary mark of appreciation. I have often heard men complain of neglect and want of award for services to institutions and to the public on which they have spent their energies, but in my case I have had in general no such complaint to make. From the first chief under whom I was placed in the Civil Service at the trying period of the Mutiny down to my honoured friend and present head of the Bombay Government, Lord Harris, I have found that my work on the whole was recognized and rewarded at least as highly as it deserved. My brother-members of the Civil Service rewarded me with a handsome mark of their regard for such small services as I was able to render to them as a body. The University of Bombay conferred its highest academical honour upon me when I was about to leave India and at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, at which I made farewell to my honoured and valued companions there, I was more than repaid for my exertions on Parliament by their generous and affectionate expressions of regret and good-will. Not content with this, however, they have furnished me with this new demonstration of their respect and esteem—more doubly valuable by the circumstances under which it has been presented. Nothing could have touched me more or made me feel prouder than this token that I am still remembered by my former companions in Bombay. I accepted the Presidentship of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with serious misgiving, for how could I hope to sustain the burden of a post filled before me by such men as Sir James Mackintosh, the founder of the Society, and his many eminent successors? But in my learned colleagues on the committee I found a support which never failed. The Society has in a fine degree maintained its renown, and enjoyed in times of stress and strain a fair measure of prosperity. Many learned and interesting papers have been read, and from these, and the discussions to which they led, I have within the measure of my capacity learned much. I have seen at our meeting a concentration of Asiatic and European learning, not easily to be found elsewhere, producing a growth of mutual understanding, sympathy, and respect, in which it was their happiness to stand. In my successor as President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, it is a great satisfaction to me to know that the Society has found an embodiment of its own highest influence and claims to respect. He is a Sanskrit scholar who is at the same time highly conversant with English situation and history. He adds to these accomplishments those of a learned lawyer and a man of the world. The subject appropriate to an Asiatic Society can be brought forward which he will not be able to illustrate and adorn by his observations. Under his guidance we may trust that the Society will retain the high reputation it has enjoyed in the past and grow more and more useful as a common centre of thought and feeling amongst the various classes of her Majesty—subjects out of which a true imperial community of feeling will in time be developed. The Bombay Asiatic Society does not stand alone in this noble work. I have felt a peculiar pleasure in accepting a tribute of it as true, seeing that it is a purely unofficial body—a democracy, as Lord Bacon points out the world of letters needs must be—whose suffrages could not be won by any mean appeal to ignorance or prejudice; but I have also on this and on all occasions looked on the working of the Asiatic Societies as a great means for bringing about a community of convictions on many points and on many more an agreement in tolerance and mutual appreciation and respect, a general acceptance of the conditions of good government, a grateful appreciation of its blessings, and a growing assimilation of political thought cautioning and forecasting itself in devoted loyalty to the throne] and the institutions of freedom and progress grouped around it. Such is the noble work in which the Asiatic Society at Bombay is taking part. It will, I feel confident, prove worthy of its function, and for many generations contribute worthily to the progress of knowledge and the national welfare of this great empire of which India is so great a part.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

The *Deccan Budget* writing of the retirement of the Nawab Mohisin-ul-Mulk says :—Nawab Mehdi Ali is a man of large ability and wide culture, qualities which will find ample field for their exercise in the social and educational questions that are still awaiting settlement among his co-religionists. No doubt, the fact that the Nawab was long ago entitled to pension and rest was one of the considerations which induced his Highness to retire him at the present moment. He has doubtless his enemies, but he has also many warm and attached friends. He has been for many years the most prominent and important figure in Hyderabad politics, but his place no doubt will be efficiently filled. Still, as he has had the largest hand in making the history of Hyderabad for the last twelve years, his name will live long among us. We wish him every happiness in his retirement, and trust he will find many long years of honourable usefulness still before him. It is said that Nawab Mehdi Ali will receive half his present salary, or Rs. 1,500 as pension on retirement.

Some time since it was proposed to purchase Nawab Mehdi Ali's palatial residence for the meetings of the Cabinet Council. The building would certainly make a noble Council Hall, and something more, for it is spacious enough—or might easily be made so—to accommodate most of the public offices. Unless the figure demanded is altogether too high, it is possible that the Government may take the property off his hands, now that he is leaving Hyderabad for good.

The Nawab leaves Hyderabad for Aligarh and his native province, on Saturday (July 15th.)

Nawab Mehdi Ali handed over charge of the Financial Secretariat on Tuesday last, to Raja Murli Manohar the Accountant-General, with whose office the Financial Secretariat will be amalgamated. As much of the work has been transferred to other departments, the Financial Establishment will be very considerably reduced, Moulvie Hussain Ata-ullah being retained as Assistant to Raja Murli Manohar in the financial section of his office.

Raja Murli Manohar, a cadet of one of the noble families of the Hyderabad State, should have a promising official career before him. He was among the young gentlemen chosen by Salar Jung I. to be educated in the company of his own two sons in the Madressa-i-Aliya, from which school these young gentlemen appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. On leaving College, he was attached to the Political and Financial Secretariat for some time. When the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, the younger son of Sir Salar Jung, was deputed to the districts to study the system of Accounts and Revenue in the taluks, he was accompanied by Raja Murli Manohar, who thus for a comparatively young man has acquired considerable experience of Hyderabad administration. His family, however, are the hereditary record-keepers of the State. Raja Murli Manohar has, moreover, carried on the management of his elder brothers estates, and supervised the administration of justice in his Jaghirs—for the comparative excellence of the judicial system pursued therein, he has been complimented by the High Court. Though, perhaps, wanting in thoroughness of training, which is acquired only by gradual promotion in official work, Raja Murli Manohar has had an education for and an experience in affairs which ought to bear fruit in a successful career.

Public expectation will be somewhat disappointed to learn that out of the 600 men and horses comprising the Cavalry of the Golcondah Brigade, only 167 horses and 336 men were found fit for service in the new Imperial Service regiments now being formed under Major Nawab Afzur Jung. Officers from Secunderabad visiting the Langer will remember what a brave show these troops used to make in the March-past, and yet hardly one-third of them could satisfy the critical eye of Captain Jones, the Inspecting Officer. The other two-thirds were obtained from the 1st and 2nd Lancers of the Regular Troops under Colonel Nevill, in whose command, when these drafts are taken away, Cavalry will practically cease to exist.

The two new regiments for Imperial service will require twelve commissioned officers each, making twenty-four in all. besides the usual complement of Duffedars and Russaldars. As it is proposed to have only Mahomedan gentlemen, we understand that Major Afzur Jung finds some difficulty in filling up his cadets, as the number of eligible officers are not many. Colonel Nevill has been able to recommend five officers from the 1st and 2nd Lancers, and the rest, it is thought, will be found in the Golcondah Brigade. If the old military spirit is not entirely evaporated, the commissioned ranks will soon be filled by cadets from the best families in Hyderabad, who, bred up to a distaste for letters, have received the traditional belief, that the military profession is the only career for men of their antecedents.

SMALL-POX ON A PILGRIM SHIP.

The Hajee Cassum Joosub and Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, which arrived here on Saturday evening last, under the command of Captain C. H. Barron, from Jeddah, had six cases of small-pox on board. On arrival of the steamer the Health Officer of the Port visited the ship and ordered the patients to be removed to Mahaluxmi Infectious Hospital, and the rest of the pilgrims who were unvaccinated were operated on and allowed to disembark yesterday evening. The ship was ordered to be thoroughly disinfected. The Tanjore left Jeddah on the 4th July with 913 pilgrims on board, out of which 13 died before reaching Aden, and one died yesterday in Bombay harbour through weakness, and four more were removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment, also very weak.

MILITARY NEWS.

Ninety days' accumulated privilege leave of absence from the 14th July inclusive, is granted to Captain L. T. Bowles, Adjutant, 3rd Administrative Battalion N. W. P. Volunteers.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence, from the 20th July, or the date of availment, is granted to Deputy Superintendent Miss. M. J. Hislop, Indian Nursing Service, attached to the Station Hospital, Allahabad.

The Allahabad Paper says : It is to be feared that the return of Colonel Bissett to the Public Works Department, next October, to succeed Colonel Sargeant, as Director-General of Railways, will not tend to allay the widespread dissatisfaction in the P. W. D. which has been testified to so abundantly in our correspondence columns. Colonel Bisset is undoubtedly an officer of great ability and wide experience, and we should be the last to question in any way his personal and professional qualifications for the post; but his actual claims must be considered relatively small when compared with those of the many equally able officers who have remained in the Department throughout their service in the hope of attaining the higher administrative posts. Colonel Bissett, in his capacity as Manager of the Bombay-Baroda Railway, has been practically out of Government service for a period of eight years, and his return next cold weather will not only disappoint legitimate expectations, but will tend also to aggravate the block in promotion from which the P. W. D. is suffering, and which it will require a large expenditure of money to remove. There was no need to have gone outside the regular ranks in making the selection to fill the vacancy, and it is to be regretted that Government did not view the matter in this light. In saying this, no reflection is cast upon Colonel Bisset, who was offered, and of course accepted, the appointment—he would have been foolish indeed to have refused it with the prospect of becoming Secretary to Government when Mr. O'Callaghan goes. The announcement will serve to destroy any little faith which the members of the Public Works service had allowed themselves to retain in the head of the Department; and it will do a good deal more than this, for the men who have borne the heat and burden of the day will be disgusted at the manner in which their claims have been ignored, and at the extraordinary action of the Government in wilfully rejecting the opportunity of giving a step of promotion in the higher administrative grades. The members of the Department have now another grievance, and a very real one, and the public sympathy which their hard case has excited will certainly be increased when the last injustice done to them comes to be appreciated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Edward Buck Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, leaves Simla on the 21st inst., for Naini Tal, to consult with Sir Charles Crosthwaite regarding a site for the bacteriological laboratory. He thence goes on to Bengal to discuss revenue subjects with Sir A. P. MacDonnell more especially the cadastral survey of Behar, which province he will visit in August.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has arranged to spend a couple of days at Aligarh during the first week of August, and during his visit will preside at the distribution of prizes at the M. A. O. College. He next visits Etawah and Allahabad, from which, after a few days' stay, he goes on to Benares, Jaunpur and Azimgarh, where he will no doubt have a crow to pluck with the leadears of the native community on account of the recent riots. Finally His Honour makes a short halt at Lucknow before turning back to Naini Tal.

One immediate effect of the currency reform has been to check the wheat traffic on the North-Western Railway. Large consignments were pouring into Karachi, but these have now fallen off. If the grain remains in the country, there will probably be a marked fall in the price of food stuffs in the Punjab, and similar results will probably follow in the North-West and Central Provinces, unless exchange falls consequent on the Secretary of State's refusal to give a minimum of 1s. 4*d*. It remains to be seen whether a ring formed in London can force the price of Council drafts even lower than 1s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d*. In that case the export of wheat will again set in strongly, as the crops of last spring in Upper India were excellent.

From a transfrontier correspondence, hears the Lahore paper, that the Amir has had another sharp attack of gout which came on about the Eed, and prevented him from attending public prayers at the mosque. He has been pursuaded to use European medicines, and has sent to Peshawar for some, relays of men being posted to convey the drugs rapidly to Kabul as soon as they are purchased. During the Amir's illness, his son, Habibulla Khan, is carrying on the ordinary duties of State.

For the Army Cup, to be run for at Lucknow in November, there are now 55 ponies entered, so that by the time the race closes we may expect to see the number well over 60. How many will actually face the starter it is impossible to say, but certainly more than 17 of last year and with weights raised 1st, there should be a good many gentlemen riders. The Lucknow Stewards have done their best to simplify the starting. They have added a furlong to the Civil Service Cup course, and made arrangements by which forty ponies can be ranged in a single line. This will more than meet all requirements. Twenty-nine regiments have so far subscribed to the Army Cup, which has obviously become the most popular race in Upper India.

The ex-Khan of Dir, reached Jailalabad on the 6th instant with about eighty followers. He went from Swat *via* the Khaiber, and was entertained at Dakka and also by the Governor of Jallalabad. He intended remainning at the latter place about four days before proceeding to Kabul where he hopes to induce the Amir to give him some substantial aid against Umra Khan of Bajaur, who seized and holds his territory.

The Government of India and the Chinese have, it is understood, come to an agreement as to the terms of the supplementary convention in connection with the Sikkim-Tibat question. A trade mart is to be established in Tibetan territory near the frontier : Indian Tea is not to be imported into Tibet for five years, but trade in other articles will be permitted.

The Company of Bengal Infantry that has been despatched to Ballia is required there only as a precautionary measure, for there has been no actual rioting, though popular excitement runs high. Similar measures have been judged necessary in the case of the neighbouring districts also ; General Palmer at Allahabad and General Low at Lucknow having been asked for a company each, to keep the peace at Ghazipur and Gorakhpur respectively. It is of course the cow-killing agitation, which has been so actively propagated through the Eastern districts this summer, that is responsible for all this unnatural and causeless excitement among people.

Parwana Khan, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, who died lately, had a curious career. Originally bought as a Kafir slave, his character and influence were such as to raise him to the highest posts. More than once, in the absence of the Amir, he has acted as Governor of Kabul. So far as is known, or can be judged from frequent proofs of confidence, the Amir trusted him above his own sons. It is feard that the death of the ex-slave removes the one man who had influence over the Amir, and the one man who would use such influence for good. He was, according to his lights, just and merciful.

One at least of the Hazara prisoners has made his escape from Kabul and reached India. But he is the last of his family and well nigh of his clan. His story is that the Hazaras will fight to the bitter end. Every woman of the tribe now carries arms and uses them first on the enemy, and then, all else failing, on herself and children. The Amir by no means had it all his own way last cold weather. Of his 18 regiments, the Hazaras boast that something like the equivalent of half fell before them.

The nature of the disturbances has been quite as unmistakeably revealed at Ballia as it was in the occurrences at Azamgarh. On the 5th July a tumultuous assemblage of Hindus mustered there with the object of coercing the Mahomedans into signing agreements that they would refrain from the killing, of cows. The authority of the Magistrate was defied, and though there was no collision between the rioters and the police, and violence was not resorted to, it was necessary to provide against the chance of another demonstration, which in the excited state of the people would probably have had serious consequences. Hence the despatch of a company from Benares to reinforce the police. With troops at the headquarters stations of the disturbed districts and a body of cavalry at Mhow in Azamgarh, which is one of the centres of the agitation, and is in a central position with regard to Ghazipur and Ballia, and with the police strengthened by drafts, from the armed reserve in other districts, the public peace is secured and the Mahomedans of those parts, who were begining to be very uneasy, will feel reassured of their personal safety. The excitement will probably not be entirely dispelled until the ringleaders of the riots in Azamgarh have been tried, and the villagers find that they have got to pay for the considerable force of additional police that it has been decided to quarter on them for a period of two years.

A petroleum firm in London has ordered a tank steamer of 800 tons for the East Indian and Chinese coasts, from a firm of shipbuilders at Bremen. This is said to be the first steamer that has been ordered in Germany from England.

At Durham, on June 26, Henry Harcourt Franck, 51, manager of Messrs. Backhouse's Bank at Sunderland, pleaded guilty to obtaining £750 by false pretences from customers of the bank. The prisoners who formerly lived in India, represented that he was entitled to certain properties in India, and obtained advances from the bank's customers. Subsequently, however, he filed his petition, and then admitted that he had no property as alleged. It was stated that the accused had a salary of over £1000 a year. —Mr. John Strachan, for the prisoner, said he had had to struggle with a load of debt which came to him before he left India some years ago.—The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

From the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* we learn thar the Pope has presented the Sultan with a precious collection of papyri and some Arabic and Latin manuscripts of a particularly interesting character to Turkey in return for some very precious Greek inscriptions relating to St Abgerius, which Abdul Hamid recently sent to his Holiness by the hands of Monsigner Azarian, Patriarch of Armenia.

The *Daily News* correspondent says the French Government is considering the advisability of taking proceedings against the *Cocarde*, in consequence of its calumnious articles against Lord Dufferin. The *Cocarde* came out on June 27 with a flaming title-page in large type "LeMain de Lord Dufferin." The line taken by many journals has been to insinuate "that MM. Millevoye and Deroulede have been the victims of a sinister hoax and a snare laid by M. Clemenceau, with, no doubt, the complicity of the British Embassy." The man Norton, who is in custody (with M. Ducret, the editor of the *Cocarde*) on a charge of fabricating the documents produced in the Chamber last week, appears to have been endeavouring for some years past to palm off sensational documents upon French newspapers. He was convicted of forgery at Lyons in 1878. Norton is now said to have declared that all the letters supplied to M. Millevoye were forgeries inspired by M. Ducret. The *Gaulois* attempts to show that Norton acted at the instance of the British Embassy in order to save the position of those French politicians who are favourable to British policy and oppose a Franco-Russian alliance.

An account has been received in Berlin (from Herr Wolff, the special correspondent of the *Tageblatt*) of the reforms introduced by Sir G. Portal since his arrival in Uganda. Caravan roads are being made through the bush, bridges built over swamps, and stations erected, and a survey of the country is being undertaken. The British Commissioner contemplates the division of Uganda into "spheres of influence" between the Catholics and the Protestants, and the establishment of large workshop in which the natvies will be instructed in various handicaafts by European and Indian workmen. The Soudanese taken into the country by Captain Lugard are to be disarmed, and the natives are said to be now so busy that they have no time for quarrels.

Commenting on the recent retirement of Mr. T. W. Keith from the India Office, after a service of forty-eight years, the "Army and Navy Gazette" remarks :—"A more conscientious, upright, and courteous official never entered a public office, and it is astonishing to all who know Mr. Keith that he should have been entirely overlooked in the recent Birthday distribution, as it was thought certain that he was to be the recipient of Knighthood in one of the Indian Orders. But it is the old story of the modest worker ; and Mr. Keith has had to leave Whitehall honoured by all, but unrecognised by his Sovereign. It can only be due to an oversight, but it is to be regretted nevertheless, and it tends to show how unsatisfactory the rules are which govern the distribution of honours." We trust tkat this oversight may soon be remedied. The hearty acknowledgment of Mr. Henry Waterfield's services contained in the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee cannot possibly be overlooked ; and we hope that the same "Gazette" which notifies his promotion to a Civil Knight Commandersbip of the Bath will also give Mr. Keith a well-deserved K.C.S.I.

Lord Herschell's appointment to the Chancellorship of the University of London, in succession to the late Lord Derby, will give general satisfaction, and was generally expected. A subsequent appointment which is being spoken of in connection with the Lord Chancellor would cause more surprise. This is the Viceroyalty of India, which will be vacant on Lord Lansdowne's return in the autumn. No appointment has, of course, yet been made, but it is rumoured in well-informed circles (says the *Westminster Gazette*) that the Lord Chancellor is among those who may receive an offer of the post.

The statue of General Dhir Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadoor of Nepaul, who was a faithful ally of England during the days of the Indian Mutiny, has been completed by Signor Raggi, and cast by Messrs. H. Young and Co., of Eccleston-street, East. Anglo-Indians and Indians who know the Maharajah have pronounced the statue to be a characteristic likeness.

Mehemet-Ali, brother of the Khedive, who is studying at Vienna, has arrived in Paris on a holiday. The Parisians are charmed with him, and say he is a most "sympathetic" young prince. It is probable he will visit London before returning to Vienna. Another distinguished foreigner has arrived in Paris in the person of Prince Doung-Shaer, son of Vorodom, King of Cambodia. He comes direct from Bangkok.

The Rajah of Bobbili, who has taken a house in Russell-road, is expected to remain in town until the end of July, and then visit the principal European cities en route for Madras.

The Prince of Wales held the last levee of the season at St. James's Palace on June 26. The presentations numbered about 270 and included :—Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G.; Mr. C.W. Arathoon, Lieut. H. W. Barrow, Bombay Vol. Artillery ; Col. John Henry Barnard, C. M. G. ; Mr. E. R. Cave Browne, C.S.I., Acct.-Gen. at the India Office ; Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G. ; Mr. H. Singers Bigger, by Major E. S. Copeman ; the Rev. J. B. Brunesson, by the Earl of Kimberley; Mr. Howard E. Bentley, chief magistrate of Johore; Capt. G. T. H. Boyes, R.N., Commodore, Hong Kong; Col. F. Cochran, Lieut.-Col. Conor, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.); Lieut.-Col. Childers, Capt. Chiraside, Victorian Military Forces; Lieut.- Col. H.A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers ;Major-Gen. C. W. Dun-Combe, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Lieut.-Gen. William Drysdale, K.C.B.; Col. William Everett, Commander T. M. Fraser, D. S. O., R.N.; Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M. P.; Capt. Macartney Filgate, Sir Roger Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Falkland Islands ; Mr. George A. M. Gordon, Col. Theophilus Higginson, C.B., I.S.C.; Rear-Admiral Charles Hotham, Lord Hawkesbury, Lieut. A. P. How, 1st Madras Pioneers ; Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., M.P., Rustomjee Naorosjee Mottabhoy, Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Abdula Rahimtula Sayani, Ali Ahmed Hussanally, Nand Kishore Kacker, Hon. Magte. Ludianah, Lalla Ramji Dass, Moolraj Sujansing Bhagvanani, B. A., Interpreter Keanpur State, Sindh, Pokhraj Lall, Syed Nehal Husain, Syed Natimul Huck, Sir William Quayle Jones, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone ; Mr. James Jardine, Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., M.P. Lieut. Henry T. Lukin, Cape Mounted Riflemen ; Sir T. D. Lauder, Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., on appointment Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements ; Major-Gen. J. Macdonald Moody, Mr. Heron-Maxwell, Earl of Mount Cashell, Capt. P. W. Machell, Essex Regt. and Egypt Army ; Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Reimer Maxwell, Chief Magistrate the Gambia ; Col. P. J. Maitland, I.S.C. ; Gen. Sir Montagu M'Murdo, G.C.B. ; Lieut-Gen. Sir Francis Norman, K.C.B., I.S.C. ; Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E. ; Sir Reginald Ogilvy, Bart. ; Mr. J. Ornstein, C.M.G. ; Major-Gen. George Paton, C.M.G. ; commanding the troops at Barbados, West Indies ; Mr. Leslie Probyn, Attorney-General, British Honduras ; Sir Charles Ross, Bart. ; Gen. Sir John Ross, G.C.B. ; Col. W. Salmond, C. B. ; Col. F. G. Slade, C. B., R. A. ; Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart. ; Lord Swansea, Col. J. T. Skinner, C.B., D.S.O., A.S.C. ; Gen. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B.

Some forty or fifty members of the House of Commons formed a deputation to the President of the Local Government Board on Monday evening, the 19th ult., on the question and cost of taking special precautions against the introduction of cholera into the United Kingdom. Mr. H. H. Fowler, replying to the speeches of the deputation, said the theory of precaution was medical inspection and hospital isolation. It was unnecessary, in most cases, to incur any great additional expense. As regards the putting of the first item of the theory into practice, he stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently come to an arrangement with the Custom House authorities of every seaport whereby the vessel which takes the Custom House officer to all incoming ships should take also the medical officer. Every facility would be given for providing against adverse local circumstances. With regard to the statement that there is a considerable number of vessels in the different ports which might be rendered available for hospital accommodation, and which the Admiralty refused to lend, Mr. Fowler promised to place the matter before the Chancelior of the Exchequer. Before concluding his remarks, Mr. Fowler paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which the sanitary authorities had carried out the orders of the Local Government Board during the cholera epidemic of last autumn.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

On Monday, June 26, In the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley, replying to Viscount Cross, said : A communication was made to the Government of India as to the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, and a reply was received on Saturday, upon which a determination was come to. I have to-day received from the Viceroy a despatch which I will now read to the House :—"Council has passed an Act which takes effect at once to carry out plan recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee. Act provides for closing of Indian mints to free coinage of silver from and after date of passing. Arrangements will be made to issue rupees from the mints, in exchange for gold and sovereigns, at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee until further notice, and to receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns at public treasuries in payment of Government dues at the same rate. It is intended to introduce a gold standard into India, but gold will not be made legal tender at present." He had laid the correspondence between the Government and the Government of India on the table, and had taken every possible step to have the papers printed and distributed as speedily as was practicable.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, which was read a first time.

The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, the object of which is to do away with unnecessary appeals, was read a second time.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

On Tuesday June 27, Viscount Cross asked the Secretary of State for India, in reference to his answer as to the Indian Civil Service examinations, given on the 13th inst., whether any despatch had been sent by him to the Government of India upon the subject ; whether any such despatch was approved by the Indian Council ; or whether it was sent by the Secretary of State, against the opinion of the Indian Council, under the powers vested in him by the Act of 1858 ; and, if so upon what grounds; whether any members of the Indian Council recorded their opinions under the provisions of the Act against such despatch ; and if he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the despatch itself, of any such recorded opinions, and of any statement recorded by him of his reasons for acting contrary to the advice of his Council.

Lord Kimberly : My answer is as follows : A despatch has been sent by me to the Government of India on this subject. That despatch was not approved by a majority of the Indian Council. It was sent by me under the power vested in me under the Act of 1858. The ground upon which I sent it was that I thought it was desirable that the resolution of the House of Commons should be sent to the Indian Government for consideration. Several members recorded their opinions. I will lay a copy of the despatch upon the table, as soon as it is in the hands of the Indian Government, and I will also give the record of the opinions of those members of the Council who differed. As regards my own opinion, I have not recorded that. By section 23 of the Act of 1853, 21 and 22 Vict., c 106, it is provided that the decision of the Secretary of State shall be final, except in financial Matters. That exception, of course, does not apply to the present case. Any members of the Council who differ from the Secretary of State may have their opinions recorded, and in case of any difference of opinion the Secretary of State may require that his opinion, and the reasons for the same, be added. That clause is permissive. But then there is another clause which may have misled the noble viscount. In case another proceeding is adopted, section 24 provides that the Secretary of State, instead of bringing the matter before the Council may have the proposal placed in the Council Room for the consideration of members for seven days before it is sent; and then any member of the Council who dissents from the proposal may record his opinion thereon. By section 25, if a majority record their opinions against the view of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall record his reason for acting in opposition to the majority of his Council. I have only followed the procedure in what I have done.

Viscount Cross : I think we ought at once to have the despatch on this subject, under the peculiar circumstances, and, therefore, I shall move on Thursday for a copy of the despatch, as well as the record of all those members of the Indian Council who differed in their opinion from the view of the Secretary of State. It was distinctly stated that the Government of India had expressed no opinion on the subject mentioned in the despatch. The production of the despatch will afford the noble earl an opportunity, which he, no doubt, desires, of explaining why his despatch differs from the statement which he recently made in the House.

Lord Kimberley : I do not know why the noble viscount should assume that my despatch differs from the statement which I made in the House. It would be a very extraordinary innovation if a despatch were laid upon the table before it had reached the hands of the Council or Government to whom it is addressed. But for that reason, I should not have the smallest objection to the despatch being laid on the table at once. There is, moreover, no urgency in this matter.

On Thursday, June 29, viscount Cross announced that as the despatch he asked for in a notice on the paper would be laid on the table at an early date, it was unnecessary to press for it.

Royal Assent was given by Commission to the North Sea Fisheries Bill and other measures.—Lord Ripon explained the position of affairs as between France and Newfoundland.

SALARIES AND PENSIONS OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 23, Mr. Naoroji asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would state, out of the total expenditure (including capital expenditure on public works) of Rs. 855,000.000 for the year 1890-91, what total amount (distinguishing Military and Civil Services) was paid in India and in England for salaries, pensions, and all sorts of allowances to Europeans in all departments.—Mr. G. W. Russell : This question cannot be answered accurately without an elaborate inquiry in India. But the total amount as to which my hon. friend asks for information may be approximately estimated at 14,593,000 tens of rupees.

RED SEA LIGHTS.

In answer to Mr. Cayzer, Sir E. Grey said : It is not possible to state the amount of profit which the Egyptian Lighthouse Department derives from lighting the northern portion of the Red Sea under their jurisdiction, because the receipts for the whole lighthouse system are presented in a lump sum. The total excess of the receipts of the lighthouse service over the expenditure is considerable ; and this excess forms an asset in the general revenues of Egypt which goes to defray the general expenses of the Egyptian Government. In the correspondence rpresenting a new commercial convention with Egypt, Parliamentary Paper Commercial No. 9 of 1890, it is explained that the Egyptian lighthouse dues will be reduced by £E40,000 a year when the new Egyptian tariff comes into opration ; but the negotiations between Egypt and other countries for this purpose are not yet completed.

SIAM.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of a despatch from Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1874, on a special mission to the Court of Siam, at Bangkok, of which the effect was that France, together with England assented to the independence of Siam together with sovereignty over its tributaries ; and whether he would communicate the despatch or any part of it to the House.—Mr. Buxton : The despatch in question was received in April, 1875. Reference has been made to it and it does not confirm the accuracy of the statement made in the concluding words of the question. The despatch can be seen by my honourable friend if he will call at the Colonial Office, but it is not worth while to print it for Parliament.

INDIAN CURRENCY,

Mr. Gladstone read the telegram in reference to the Indian currency which had already been communicated to the House of Lords. He continued : There has also been a consideration of the question of silver which was on the way to India, and which has, of course, been shipped in ignorance of this proceeding. The communication madeon that subject from the Secretary of State in England is as follows :—"On the question whether silver now on its way to India will be admitted to free coinage, the Government of India have been instructed that it is open to them to admit it in any instance that they think fit, each case being considered upon its own merits." There is also the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, and there is likewise a correspondence between the India Office and the Indian Government both of which are prepared for immediate circulation, and are at present in the Vote Office for those who may wish to refer to them.

Mr. Goschen : I am sure the House will be grateful to the right hon. gentleman for communicating this information at the earliest possible moment. I gather from the statement that silver on the road to India shipped before the knowledge of the closing of the mints may possibly still be admitted to free coinage.

Mr. Gladstone : Power is given to the Indian Government to consider each case.—Mr. Goschen : Would not that establish a great difference between silver in the hands of Europeans and silver in the hands of natives of India ? I do not quite understand how it can be proposed that silver still in the hands of Europeans should be admitted on the old terms to the mints, while the hundred millions of silver in the hands of natives would, as I gather, be excluded from any right to be presented for coinage. I am not alluding to the coined silver in the hands of the natives, but I am alluding to that which I always understood to be the great difficulty in the question—namely, the large amount of silver in bullion which is in the hands of the natives I should like to ask whether that bullion will be excluded, whereas other bullion may possibly be included. I would also ask the right hon. gentleman whether I am correct in understanding that gold is not to be legal tender, though it is to be the standard, but the rupee is to be a legal tender. In which case will the fact not be that the whole of the legal tender of the Indian Empire will be different from the inherent value of the silver in the coinage if there should be any further fall in silver ? Will you practically not have a token coinage for the whole Indian Empire ?

Mr. Gladstone : I must speak with caution and reserve, because I really have no positive information of any kind beyond that I have communicated to the House. What I understand—though this is a matter for argument rather than reply to a question—is that at the present moment no step is taken with regard to legal tender in India. With respect to the previous question of the right hon. gentleman, there again I have nothing to say absolutely except what I have read. The right hon. gentleman will observe that this is not a wholesale resolution or announcement that all silver on its way to India is to be coined freely at the mints. The right hon. gentleman raises the point whether a distinction can be drawn between the silver shipped for India and the considerable amount of silver bullion in the hands of the natives. I can only answer that conditionally. What I presume is that if the Indian Government find cause to act in any of these cases, it will be because they are satisfied from the plea of the parties that they have taken a particular step in the faith which they reposed in a given state of public arrangements. With regard to the bullion in the hands of the native population, it does not appear that any step had been taken or that they will be in any respect damaged in consequence.

Sir S. King : Will the right hon. gentleman state whether it is intended to place an import duty on silver ?

Mr. Gladstone : That is entirely a new idea to me. We have heard nothing on

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. VICTORIA.

LATEST DETAILS.

LONDON was shocked on Friday (June 23) by the news that H.M.S. Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, had, whilst engaged in manœuvres between Cyprus and Tripoli, Syria, been rammed by H.M.S. Camperdown (Rear-Admiral Markham), and sank in seventy fathoms of water, in a calm sea, in less than a quarter of an hour.

The report was at first received with incredulity, but it was only too soon to be verified; and it was announced that Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon and about 400 officers and men had lost their lives, some 250, including the captain of the Victoria (the Hon. M. A. Bourke), being rescued by the other vessels of the squadron. The only additional information of a trustworthy character which had reached London up to yesterday (Thursday) afternoon was to the effect that the ill-fated ironclad "turned turtle" almost as soon as she was struck, that the number of men drowned was fortunately less than at first reported, a considerable number of men having been sent to other ships. Our Consul at Tripoli telegraphs that twenty-two officers and 338 men were drowned, and twenty-nine officers and 261 men saved. Despatches from Rear-Admiral Markham (who has transferred the flag to the Nile) are being brought by the P. and O. mail steamer Oriental, which arrived at Port Said on June 27, nearly two days in advance of her contract time, and proceeded with the least possible delay to Brindisi as which port she was due last (Thursday) night or early this (Friday) morning. The mails, together with the Admiral's despatches will be immediately transferred to the special mail train, which will run through to Calais. A special boat will convey them across the Channel, and a special Admiralty agent will be sent to obtain the despatches in advance of the post. It is reported that the despatches contain a report from every captain in the fleet who witnessed the collision.

All that was known when the mail left at present—and this is partly conjectured—is that the collision took place at 3.30 on the afternoon of June 22nd, when the Victoria and the Camperdown had been leading two parallel lines of vessels, twelve or fourteen in number, the Victoria being nearest the shore, and the order had been given from the flagship to convert the formation into that of single file, to effect which it was necessary for each line to turn in upon itself. The ram of the Camperdown appears to have struck the Victoria with tremendous force abaft the fore turret. Orders were immediately given to turn the head of the Victoria towards the land, with the object of running her ashore, and to call all hands on deck—the sick and the prisoners first. The vessel's prow, however, soon began to settle down, and the Vice-Admiral, seeing that the vessel was doomed, ordered a "sauve qui peut." All then precipitated themselves into the sea with the exception of Sir George Tryon, who remained alone on the bridge. His last words, "Save yourself," were spoken to the coxswain, who offered a life-buoy to the Admiral as he stood with folded arms on the bridge of the ironclad. The Admiral was last seen in the water with his telescope (which, together with his cap and despatch-box, have been recovered) still in his hand, waving a farewell to Rear-Admiral Markham on the Camperdown. It is said that directly after the vessel disappeared beneath the water—which she did in a perpendicular attitude, according to the latest reports, in six minutes from the moment of the collision, the port propeller working with terrible force till the last—the boilers exploded with a loud report, throwing up a quantity of salvage. The Camperdown, on getting clear, dropped her collision mat and went full speed ahead, narrowly escaping the wreck. The reason for the Victoria "turning turtle" is said to be that the lower compartments of the forecastle remained watertight, while the upper ones were flooded, the effect being to add to the topheaviness of the ship. It is said that, in the course of the evolution, the Nile narrowly escaped striking the Victoria on the other side, after she had already been rammed by the Camperdown. The crew of the Barham bear testimony to the splendid conduct of the men of the Victoria. All on board behaved most nobly, and there was among them no sign of panic. Admiral Markham, who has been ordered to assume the command for the time being, is having a roll call prepared which shall include every man in the Mediterranean Squadron, so that it may be shown definitely who have been saved and who lost.

The disaster has everywhere created the most profound impression, and alike in the West-end and the City, the intensity of the public feeling aroused indicated the keen sense of national loss that pervades all classes. The fate of the ironclad and her gallant crew, indeed, has constituted the main theme on everybody's lips throughout the week. The Admiralty has been besieged by inquirers anxious as to the safety of relatives, and has done everything within its power to allay anxiety, and despatch authentic news to all relatives and friends in different parts of the country. At Portsmouth, whence the majority of the men were shipped, and other naval centres, the excitement has been intense.

The prevalence of black ties and dark coats, in token of respect to Admiral Tryon and the brave fellows who went down with him in the Victoria, has been very noticeable in the House of Commons since the news of the disaster was received.

OFFICERS DROWNED.

The following is a list of the officers drowned:—Commander-in-Chief, Clerk Allen, Lieut. Munro, Chaplain Morris, Chief Engineer Foreman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineers Deadman, Hatherley, and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Barnard, Carpenter Beall, Midshipmen Inglis, Grieve, Fawkes, Lanyon, Henley, Gambier, and Scarlett, Naval Cadet Stocks, Assistant Clerk Savage, Fleet-Paymaster Rickcord.

SURVIVING OFFICERS.

If the official list first supplied is correct the following are the surviving officers:—

Hon. Maurice Bourke, Lord Gillford, Lieutenants E. F. Inglefield, H. L. Heath, A. C. Loveson, F. C. Loring, C. J. Collins, Staff Commander T. H. Smith, Major A. C. Smyth, R.M., Captain George G. Aston, R.M.A., Lieutenant H. D. Farquharson, R.M., Fleet-Surgeon H. M. Ellis, Sub-Lieutenants H. D. R. Watson and F. G. Gillet, Surgeons E. D. Minter, J. A. Moon, and J. K. Robinson, Assistant-Paymaster W. H. Champion, Engineer W. H. Rawlingson, Gunner F. J. M. Johnson, Boatswains W. Marshall and G. H. Eggerdoni, Midshipmen Norman M. Lewis, Spencer R. S. Richards, G. H. F. Ayscough, J. G. Lumsden, Hon. Cyril A. Ward, Harold G. Innes, and O. W. Ormsby, Naval Cadet P. D. Roberts-West, Clerks, F. H. Franklin, Hugh W. Maclean, and Charles R. Bunbury.

OFFICERS NOT ON BOARD THE VICTORIA.

The following officers were away from the Victoria;—Lieutenants: Eyres, Armstrong, Inglefield; Sub-Lieutenant: Watson; Midshipmen: Richards, Lewis; Clerk; Franklin; Assistant: Bunbury; Gunner: O'Connell; Men, Hine; Chief Petty Officer: Elliott; Leading Stoker: Simpkins.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Court Circular contained the following:—"Her Majesty received early this morning, with the deepest grief, the terrible news of the awful catastrophe in the Mediterranean, resulting in the loss of the ironclad Victoria and of the lives of so many officers and men, and especially of the distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, whom she knew well, and who had served many years ago as lieutenant on board the Royal yachts Victoria and Albert, and her heart bleeds for the many homes which have been plunged into mourning and deep affliction by this dreadful misfortune. Her Majesty instantly countermanded the State Ball for this evening."

Silver models of the Victoria and of the old line-of-battleship Britannia were presented to the Queen by the officers of the Navy and Marines upon the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee. They are included in the collection of gifts exhibited in the vestibule at Windsor Castle.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLISION.

One of the officers from the Barham, which arrived at Port Said on June 26, gives the following particulars of the Victoria disaster to a correspondent of Dalziel's Agency. The officer was on the deck of the Barham at the time of the collision:—The cruiser Barham was a short distance from the Victoria when the accident occurred, and I was standing well forward with a glass in my hand at the moment. The evolutions of the fleet had been going on for some time, and had been up to that instant successfully and brilliantly conducted. The gridiron manœuvre had been done, and was being repeated at the time that my attention was centred on the double line of vessels. When the signal was given for the vessels to change over into each other's former position the Camperdown swung entirely round, and then it seemed to me that either she lost control of her rudder or that the Victoria swerved slightly out of her proper course, because an instant previous to their coming together there was a noticeable distance between them and a small patch of clear water.

I had just put the glass to my eye, being desirous of witnessing again the graceful movement of the fleet in its transposition, when the two vessels upon which my attention was naturally centred, as holding the head of the respective lines, came together with a tremendous crash that for a second caused each to remain motionless on the water, and then a shiver passed through both of the enormous ships, and they slowly backed away from each other through the force of the impact. I could not appreciate, even after what I had just seen, the terrible significance of the situation until the Victoria swung round so that her damaged broadside was presented to our ship. Then I realised the certainty of the fate that came five minutes later. It seemed to me that the change in the position of the Victoria after she was struck resulted from the tremendous force of the blow she had received. The collision and the result up to this stage had not occupied more than a single minute; but to my mind, which now grasped the frightful danger that threatened, it seemed an eternity.

Before the Victoria had fully exposed her side to the point where I was standing her men had commenced to spread the collision mat over the gaping hole in her side, and I could clearly distinguish Vice-Admiral Tryon giving orders apparently as calmly as he had done a quarter of an hour before, and the crew working with the same discipline that would have prevailed in the quietest weather and under the safest conditions. In another minute the Admiral apparently realised the futility of the efforts to keep the water out of the vessel, and I could tell by the action of the men on deck that he had ordered them to save themselves in any way they could.

Signals had been run up on the doomed vessel calling for aid from the rest of the fleet, and as quickly as possible boats were lowered and the entire squadron seemed to realise at once what was transpiring before their eyes. But events now happened with awful rapidity, and men could be seen leaping from the side of the Victoria into the ocean and swimming away. In fact, it was only those who sprang away from the vessel almost at the first alarm, certainly at the very first order of the Admiral to do so, that were saved. The magnificent discipline and the loyalty of the crew prompted many, for the first time in their naval life, to disobey the order of the Admiral, and remain with their brave commander on the deck. Unhappily, those who delayed in that way were sucked down by the terrible whirlpool made by the vessel when she turned over.

The sight as the vessel finally sank was most thrilling. The enormous twin screws were whirling rapidly in the air, in the absence of any resistance, going at a tremendous rate; and although the sea around the vessel had become at the moment comparatively calm, when the hull settled so that the blades of the screw struck the water, an enormous cloud of spray shot into the air, and in another second, with a sound that appeared to be a giant gurgle, the vessel passed out of sight, and the water for 200 feet in every direction foamed and hissed and rushed towards the maelstrom that circled over the grave of the Victoria. The waters were still agitated when two muffled sounds from below and a heaving of the water showed that the boilers had exploded beneath the surface, and then in a few moments the sea became calm, and there was noting but some floating debris to mark the spot.

A MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

Almost as soon as the news of the disaster became known a fund was opened at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the widows and orphans and other dependent relatives of the victims. The Lord Mayor received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge appealing to his lordship to take this step, which "would give his Royal Highness peculiar gratification not only as President of the Commission of the Patriotic Fund, but as the head of the Army." This fund amounted by Wednesday night to £15,000. The contributors include:—The Queen, £200; the Prince and Princess of Wales, £157 10s.; the Duke of Edinburgh, £150; the Duke of York, £52 10s., the Duke of Cambridge, £50; the Maharajah of Bhownagger, £52 10s. Handsome sums are down against the names of many prominent banking financial and commercial firms. Both branches of the service are coming forward most liberally, and the donations from the general public are substantial—all being sent with expressions of the deepest sympathy. Performances at theatres, at the Aquarium, and at Earl's Court, are to be given in aid of the fund, and in many other ways is practical sympathy being expressed. The Australian cricketers have contributed £25. It is expected that the Fund will be administered by the committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SYMPATHY.

From all parts of the world messages of sympathy at the loss of the splendid vessel with so many of her crew are being received. Among them are messages from the German Emperor (to the Duke of Edinburgh, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to Lady Tryon), the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Sultan, the French Minister of Marine, the Spanish Senate, the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, and the Prince of Bulgaria. The Spanish Minister of Marine has proposed the opening of a relief fund in the Spanish Navy. A deeply sympathetic article appeared in the Paris *Journal des Debats* on June 28 on the loss of the Victoria and the death of Sir George Tryon. "There is," says the writer, "between the two great nations who have learnt to esteem, while fighting one another, and between the two fleets which formerly measured themselves together, and are both manned by brave sailors, a most cordial and sincere exchange of sympathies. The two flags are veiled with the same crape." Of the manner in which Admiral Sir George Tryon met his death, the *Debats* says:—"He laid upon himself the duty of joining in the green grave the men of his ship and his country. He died as a victim and a martyr of honour, as a sailor and a gentleman."

Cablegrams full of kindly feeling have passed between the President of the United States and the Queen; and the sympathy of the colonies (the Cape, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), has been very eloquently expressed in a number of telegrams sent so Lord Ripon, the Colonial Secretary. At the Foreign Office, Lord Rosebery, on June 28, received various foreign ambassadors, each of whom conveyed the sympathies of their respective countries. Many social functions in London have been postponed, and in all the barracks the sad disaster has made a marked impression. The *Times* of June 26 thus ably expressed the gratitude of the nation for the world's sympathy:—

While England awaits with eager heart the fuller tidings which soon must reach her as to the fate of one of her most distinguished Admirals and of so many of her brave sons, all the peoples of the world pay her the tribute of her tears. We need not speak of the grief of our own countrymen or of the touching words in which they strive to express their sympathy with those whom this national disaster has bereaved of their nearest and dearest. All ranks and all classes share that sorrow, for in a measure it is their own. From the Sovereign, who has been so sadly and so often tried herself, and the Prince who stands next to the throne down to the humblest subjects of the realm, all alike feel for those who have been so suddenly and so heavily bereaved. Our kinsmen across the ocean, both those who still remain beneath our flag and those who, while separated from us, are still mindful of their British blood, as naturally claim to take part in our mourning. We are grateful for their loving sympathy, but as they are members of our own family we expect it as a matter of course, knowing that we ourselves should feel for them in such a grief. But it is not only our own kinsfolk who have hastened to show us that the calamity which has visited us has touched the hearts of men throughout the world. Conspicuous amongst those who have paid their tribute to to the memory of the dead, in the simple and straightforward language which best befits a time of sorrw, is our brave ally the German Emperor. The British nation and the British Navy will feel the deepest gratitude to the Royal sailor who in such manly and sailor-like words has expressed his grief for their loss and his admiration for their comrades, and if any alleviation is conceivable in the first moments of such anguish as the widow of our brave Admiral endures, it must lie in the consciousness that the husband whom she mourns should have earned such a tribute from such lips. But the German Emperor is not the only potentate who has come forward to testify the part which he experiences in our grief. From France and from Italy, from Austria and from Spain, from all parts of the civilised world messages of deep condolence succeed each other to England in her grief.

LADY TRYON.

It was not until after eleven o'clock on Friday morning (June 23) that the mournful intelligence was made known to Lady Tryon, the wife of the Admiral, at her residence in Eaton-place, by Lord Ancaster, her brother, and Mr. George Clement Tryon, Sir George's only son, a subs lieutenant in the 3rd Grenadier Guards. Her ladyship only returned to England from Malta, where she left her gallant husband some three weeks previously: and to add, if any thing, to the bitterness of the blow, she had overnight held her first reception of the season, at which some 200 or more guests had been present, and was still resting from the fatigue of the brilliant function when the cruel truth was revealed to her. The Duke of Edinburgh drove up about half-past twelve, and left his card, with those of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and in the course of the afternoon Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, called at Eaton-place, and on behalf of her Majesty expressed the deep regret with which she had received the intelligence of the Admiral's death. In her Majesty's name he tendered sincere condolences to her ladyship and the family. The following private telegram from the Empress William, accompanied by the German Ambassador's card, was left for lady Tryon at her residence in Eaton-place:—

Kiel, June 23.—Lady Tryon, London.—As an ardent admirer and friend of Sir George, I hasten to express my warmest and most heart-felt sympathy with you at the terrible loss which has befallen you. England has lost one of her noblest sons. My Navy feels and deplores with me the untimely end of such a brilliant life. We mourn him as if he were one of ours. May God comfort you. WILLIAM, I. R., Admiral of the Fleet.

Sympathetic telegrams among innumerable others were also received from Sir G. Dibbs, the premier of New South Wales, and the Australian members of the House of Commons (Messrs. Heaton, W. A. M'Arthur, T. Curran, J. F. Hogan, J. O Driscoll, and T. B. Curran). Lady Tryon's house was on Saturday besieged by distinguished persons calling to express condolence on the death of Admiral Sir G. Tryon. Her ladyship, who left town on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by her son, for Swinstead Hall, Bourne, Lincolnshire, the residence of her sister, the Hon. Miss Heathcote Drummond Willoughby where she proposes to stay for a week or ten days bears up well under her great bereavement. Additional gloom has been cast over the household at Eaton-place from the fact that the Admiral's valet, John Abraham, who was very popular with the servants, has perished with his master. As late as Wednesday night last week, the butler, Mr. White, received a letter from to valet, dated Marmarice, June 9, in which occurred the following passage:—"We are visiting Syrian ports, then Cyprus, and after that we go up the Adriatic to Trieste and Venice, and don't you wish you were here with us?" On the other hand, the butler's anxiety of mind was considerably relieved when he ascertained that the name of his nephew, who was one of the staff of domestic servants on board the ill-fated ironclad, appeared on the list of saved.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

References to the event were made in most of the places of worship throughout the country; many collections being made spontaneously for the relief of the sufferers. The Bishop of Ripon and Archdeacon Farrar were among the preachers. Canon Fleming preached at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, from the words, "There was no more sea," Rev. xxi., 1. He said that they never felt so dumb or helpless as in the presence of so great and sudden a calamity as this. But there was one thing they could do. They could care for the living. Of the dead they might say in the words of the poet:—

There is on the lone, lone sea
A spot, unmarked but holy;
For there the gallant and the free
In their ocean beds lie lowly.

Down, down beneath the deep
That oft to glory bore them,
They sleep a calm and peaceful sleep
With the salt waves dashing o'er them,

And tho' no stone may tell
Their name, their worth, their glory,
They live in hearts that loved them well,
They grace Britannia's story.

The collection realised £245 10s. 9d.—A special service in memory of Admiral Tryon and his officers and men was held on the morning of June 27 at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. A large congregation, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Spencer, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., and representatives of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, was present at the service, which was of a most impressive nature.

THE GREAT DISASTERS OF THE CENTURY.

With the exception of the loss of the Captain in the Bay of Biscay twenty-three years ago, when 472 lives were lost, the present disaster is the most terrible of its kind in the present century. The Vanguard was lost in September, 1875, off the coast of Wicklow by the collision with the Iron Duke, but her crew was saved. The Eurydice sank in a gale off the Isle of Wight, in 1878, and 300 men were drowned. Eight years ago the gunboat Wasp was lost off Tory Island, and 52 of her crew perished. In November, 1890, the Serpent went to pieces on the Spanish coast, and about 170 men went to the bottom with her. Among naval catastrophes of the century, which, so far as loss of life is concerned, rank with the foundering of the Victoria, are the wreck of the Birkenhead (436 lives lost) in 1852; of the St. George (731), Defence (587), and Hero (590) in 1811; of the Minotaur (400) in 1810, of the Blenheim (590) in 1807, of the York (491) in 1806; and of the Invincible (464) in 1801. It may be worth while adding that the Royal George, which, while being careened at Spithead, overset and foundered in 1782; there were lost upwards of 600 in addition to Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, officers, men and visitors; and that earlier in the last century the foundering of the Victory involved the sacrifice of upwards of 1000 souls, an unusually large proportion being midshipmen. Seldom in British naval history has it happened that an Admiral, while flying his flag, has lost his life by such an accident as has proved fatal to Sir George Tryon, whose melancholy end will henceforth be remembered side by side with the deaths of Sir Cloudesley Shovell, of the Association; Sir John Balchen, of the Victory; Sir Hyde Parker, of the Cato; Richard Kempenfelt of the Royal George; Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the Blenheim; and Robert Carthew Reynolds, of the St. George.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Captain Bourke, the senior surviving officer of the Victoria, will, it is understood, be put upon his trial for the loss of his ship. The trial will take place at Malta before a special board, and the result of the trial will determine whether or not Rear-Admiral Markham and the officers of the Camperdown will be tried by court-martial for ramming the Victoria.

SURVIVORS AT MALTA.

The Edgar and Phæton, with the survivors of the Victoria disaster on board, arrived at Malta on the 30th ultimo from Tripoli. They were met outside the harbour by hundreds of boats. When the cruisers entered the harbour they were greeted with frantic cheering on the part of an enormous crowd which thronged the bastions. The survivors will be transferred to H.M.'s troopship Orion.

Steps are about to be taken for the opening of a national subscription to defray the cost of a monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the officers and men who went down with the Victoria.

Down to the evening before the mail left the Lord Mayor's Fund amounted to close upon £20,000. An Ottawa telegram says the Dominion Government has decided to grant the sum of £1000 towards the Victoria Relief Fund.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Beyrout, in which, for the first time, we have it distinctly affirmed that the collision was caused by some lamentable error of judgment, and not by a failure of steering gear or other apparatus. "The distance," says the correspondent, "was misjudged, and the turning room was not sufficient." The correspondent supplies a number of details as to the heroism and discipline displayed on all hands.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE following proceed to India during the next trooping season:—5th Dragoon Guards, from England to Meerut (via Karrachee); 1st Bn. Somersetshire L.I., from Gibraltar to Subathu (via Karrachee); 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., from Egypt to Wellington; 1 Battery, R.H.A., from England to Mhow; 59th Field Battery, R.A., from England to Bangalore; 40th Field Battery from England to Ahmednugger; the 45th Field Battery, from England to Secunderabad. Total strength, including drafts, 15,263. The following are to come home from India:—The 2nd Bn. West Surrey Regt., from Bengal; the 2nd Bn. Somersetshire L. I., from Madras; the 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, from Aden; T. Battery, R.H.A., from Meerut (via Karrachee); the 19th Field Battery, R.A., from Bellary; the 20th Field Battery, from Kamptee; the 76th Field Battery, from Belgaum. Total strength, including details, 13,807. It has been arranged that the 5th, 7th, and 10th voyages shall be to and from Kurrachee, but the troopship programme for the season is not settled yet.

The case of Harriett Walters, of Sedgley, whose young life has been cut short at the age of seventeen by chronic lead poisoning, is unhappily a story familiar to all who have any acquaintance with dangerous manufactures. The girl had been employed since January last at a Japanner's in Wolverhampton in brushing enamelled ware, and her earnings were seven or eight shillings a week. A friend had urged her to get a place as domestic servant, but she preferred to encounter poisonous lead fumes for a fraction over a shilling a day till this month, when she began to feel headaches and other symptoms of lead colic. In a few days later she was dead. The Government Inspector of the district gave the girl's employers a good character for protecting and looking after the safety of their employes, and it appeared that the deceased had told a friend that she was given plenty of physic and milk at the factory, and sometimes wore a sponge or handkerchief over her mouth when at work. The Coroner, however, having inspected one of the respirators, declared that he was not surprised at the girls refusing to wear the respirators provided, as they were "very objectionable." What at least is certain is that in a little over five months the poor girl's daily work had destroyed her life.

THE CURRENCY OF INDIA: REPORT OF LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

THE report of the Indian Currency Committee, presided over by Lord Herschell, was published in London on June 26, together with a copy of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the proposals made by the Indian Government for reforming the Indian currency. Some press opinions are appended:—

In the course of a leading article in its issue of June 27, the "Times" says:—

The report of the Committee, after a very careful and comprehensive examination of the proposals of the Government of India, arrives at the conclusion that the closing of the mints may be sanctioned and the fixing of the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. approved. But the decision is justified rather on the groundthat in the existing state of Indian finance it would be rash to take the responsibility of refusing to the Government of India measures declared to be indispensable to the public safety than on the ground that those measures are in themselves free from risk and certain to produce the effect desired. We share Lord Lansdowne's objection to "all attempts to give money or commodities a fictitious value." The financial situation in India, however, created by the fall in the value of the silver currency and the increasing burden of the vast payments that have been made in gold, as dispassionately set forth in the Report, is of extreme gravity. Reduction of expenditure to an extent at all equal to the loss caused by the adverse exchange, not to speak of a further impending fall, is out of the question. Increase of taxation is beset with immense difficulties, as the Committee show in detail. Thus the fall in the rupee has been very favourable to the Indian producer, the burden of whose land tax has been reduced, while he has received a higher silver price for his produce, and the natural remedy would be to increase his assessment. But this cannot be equitably effected, for nearly one-fourth of the whole land revenue is embraced in the Permanent Settlement, while the greater part of the remainder is settled upon terms of thirty years, most of them still to run. It is, therefore, almost impossible to resist the demand of the Government of India for permission to try the experiment which has just been sanctioned. The Imperial Government, as well as Lord Herschell's Committee, have yielded to this pressure, though not without some misgivings. It has been thought sufficient so to limit the operation of the scheme as to prevent any sudden and considerable rise in the exchange, such as would be implied in a measure raising the value of the rupee to 1s. 6d. This might be brought about, as the Government of India originally contemplated, in conjunction with the closing of the mints to silver, but as the divergence between the current value of the rupee and the intrinsic worth of the metal contained in it became more marked, alarm and uncertainty would be engendered. The object of the modifications suggested by the Committee, and accepted by the Government of India, is "to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold value of the rupee." The rate of 1s. 4d., which has been provisionally fixed, has several advantages, and may become the basis of a permanent system. While it will relieve the Indian Government of its most pressing necessities, it will approximate closely to the average rate of the past few years, and may be said to be "well within the limits of recent fluctuations. The derangement of trade, consequently is, not likely to be serious. Moreover, it may be noted that as there are 15 annas in the rupee, the establishment of the anna and the penny as equivalent in value, and the sufficiently simple recokoning of 15 rupees to the sovereign, create links between the British and Indian systems of currency which, in the event of the general introduction of British gold coins as another step to a gold standard, may be found of much practical service.

It is not denied, even by the warmest advocates of the adoption of a gold standard for India, that the measure, whenever it is definitively carried out, will involve some difficulties, and even dangers. On the whole, however, the cautious investigations of the committee tend to lessen the apprehensions that have entertained in many quarters since the change of standard was discussed. It does not appear that there are any conclusive arguments against the establishment of a gold standard on the ground that the measure is impracticable or that the natives of India are accustomed to silver and would not trust gold. Nor is it at all necessary to contemplate a widely diffused gold currency as an incident of the adoption of a gold standard. Our own system is a peculiar one, suited to the richest country in the world, the greatest of commercial, industrial, and financial centres, engaged in the largest transactions, and able to afford the luxury of the most expensive circulating medium. But the case shows, by an examination of the currency systems of other countries, that it is not at all necessary to work the gold standard precisely as we do. In Austria-Hungary, in spite of the difficulties caused by depreciated paper, the fall of exchange that would otherwise have followed the decline in the market value of silver has been averted by closing the mints against free coinage of the cheaper metal. Thus "fair steadiness of exchange has been maintained for more than a decade," while a gold reserve has been accumulated and the mints have been opened to gold coinage. The committee substantially admit the arguments that the burdens of the Indian taxpayers will be augmented and that Indian trade will suffer disturbance, if the rupee is kept even slightly above the level to which exchange has recently sunk; but they point out that the same interests will be still more seriously affected by a prolongation and aggravation of existing evils. There is, no doubt, a certain danger of the depreciation of the hoards of silver bullion which constitute the wealth of the native masses, when the mints are closed to that metal, as also of the importation of the coinage of native States, and the manufacture of spurious coin. These and other difficulties however, will be minimised by the policy which has been adopted—namely, that of closing the mints, not with the object of raising the value of the rupee, but of preventing a further fall.

The "Daily News" says:—

The step which the Government of India have taken in consequence of the report from Lord Herschell's Committee, and the further steps which they are contemplating in the immediate future, amount to nothing less than an economic revolution. If Lord Lansdowne merely means by his telegram that reasonable time will be taken to establish the new order of things, well and good. There is nothing more to be said. But if the Government of India seriously propose to create a gold standard without a gold basis, the most ardent financial reformer may find that he has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. Such an experiment on a large scale has never been tried in the history of the world.

The "Standard" says:—

It may be, as a question of purely Indian expediency, desirable to establish a gold currency. But the artificial value of the token rupee must rise very high above the market rate for silver to induce any large amount of gold to be tendered for coinage. If the attempt to substitute gold succeeds it will complete the depreciation of silver, and the luckless holders of stores of rupees will sustain losses compared to which the present distresses of the Government and its servants are trifling. We say nothing of the shock to the money markets of the world, for we suppose an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer is entitled to be as selfishly patriotic as the statesmen of the Latin Union. No doubt, the financiers at Calcutta prefer international bimetallism, and may value their present makeshift mainly as a useful way of bringing pressure to bear. But, regarded in itself, it is only a variation of the quack device for maintaining at a false level of exchangeable value an inconvertible token coinage.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—

The plan will displease the straiter sect of the monometallists, and it will not satisfy the bimetallists. But this is the fate of all compromises, and the arrangement, which does not profess to be more than temporary, is, on the whole, a sensible and satisfactory one. On the one hand it is true that it enormously increases the amount of token money in the world with an artificial value above its intrinsic value; and, on the other hand, it does very little to meet the general currency difficulties arising out of the growing disproportion between the values of the two great media of exchange. But if the wider problem was one which could wait for a solution, this was not the case with regard to India, where matters had reached such a climax that men of all currency creeds were agreed that something must be done.

AMERICANS ARE TROUBLED.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House as to the action of the Indian Government regarding the currency has created some sensation in American Governmental and financial circles says the "Sun":—A Reuter's telegram from Washington says that on the receipt of a report of Mr. Gladstone's observations, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, Secretary to the Treasury, met and consulted for two hours. The probable action of the American Government has not been disclosed.

THE SILVER CURRENCY POSITION.

There can be no doubt, writes the "Westminister Gazette" that, as Sir David Barbour said on June 28, Ceylon and Mauritius must follow the currency policy adopted by India, and if possible some steps should be taken to alleviate the strain which will be thrown upon our trade with China. In the United States all seems confusion. The owners of silver mines in Colorado, &c., are "shutting down," and as a consequence trade in the West will suffer; but it is as yet uncertain whether the President will summon an early meeting of Congress. There can be no doubt that, when the latter meets the coinage of silver will be suspended, despite some uncertainty still felt in regard to the Senate. In the meantime, the following declaration by Mr. Bland is very comic:—"The demonetisation of silver is a conspiracy between English banking institutions and the eastern portions of the United States. The suspension of silver coinage in India is a part of this conspiracy to 'bulldose' the American Congress into the adoption of a single gold standard. I do not believe they will succeed." With such gentlemen neither facts nor arguments avail.

SCOTCH OPINION.

The Glasgow "Evening Times" says:—Civil-Servants in India must deeply regret the good old days of John Company, when the rupee stood at 2s 2d. It it only within the last few years that hope altogether deserted them, for the fall in the intrinsic value of silver became greatly accelerated, and recently the rupee touched so low as 1s. 2d. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Developments of the mining industry have greatly reduced the cost both of output and treatment, and these circumstances, combined with discoveries of vast quantities of silver ore, have naturally had their effect on the price of what had hitherto been considered a "precious" metal. It may be doubted whether the action of the Indian Government, in closing the mints of the Presidencies to the free coinage of silver will be of beneficial effect. The Western mind does not seem to grasp the essential differences between Oriental and European casts of thought. The Asiatic has an instinct towards hoarding and this will be readily acknowledged by those who recollect the vast amounts found in the treasuries of even very small States. Not only is this the case with States, but also much to the detriment of Imperial currency, it is the case with individuals. The chief danger the Indian Government will have to guard against will be to prevent gold which has gone into circulation from being hoarded, and thus becoming ineffective as a circulating medium. It is difficult to suggest any measure by which this can be avoided, for it is a large assumption to suppose that the natives of India have changed their mental tendencies with their rulers. The change of front on the part of the Indian Government is likely to have an important effect on Mexico, a very large proportion of whose exports consists of silver. The large amount of British capital invested in Mexican railways will probably undergo serious depreciation and this is calculated to increase the uneasiness at present ruling in financial matters. Whatever the result of the reform in India, the outlook must be regarded with alarm in all the great silver producing countries; and while the economist can view with equanimity the prospect of the output becoming restricted owing to its being unremunerative, and the supply again adjusting itself to the demand, the unemployed silver miners will ultimately be thrown on the labour mark in considerable numbers. Hard ship will probably be experienced in many quarters but if in the result, the measures now adopted should prove advantageous, there can be no complaints from those who regard the question from the larger point of view.

The London correspondent of the weekly Bulletin writes, There can be no question that the bimetallist intend to die very hard, and the amount of correspondence now going on in the papers, especially in the Manchester ones, trying to prove that we must have silver currency, is too lengthy to wade through. But it all has one object, as far as I can see—the increasing of the pensions or salaries of our Indian contingent. The step will never be taken, and it might be well if, as regards India, somebody would show us what I have often asked in these pages—an exact statement as to how our national balance sheet stands with regard to that country. Unless my views change very considerably, I shall go into my grave believing that India is nothing but an incubus on the unfortunate British nation, kept for the purpose of finding enormous salaries for enormous numbers of useless men.

THE FEELING IN LANCASHIRE.

The Blackburn Standard writes:—Whether international Bimetallism is practicable or not, and without staying to examine carefully what effect the addoption of a double gold and silver legal currency would have upon the monetary system of England, and upon the value of securities in which our countrymen have invested, the Legislative Council of the United Textile Workers of Lancashire, &c., seem to have determined that Members of Parliament who presented constituencies in which they are a strong element, shall either vote for international monetary reform in the direction of bimetallism, or their country vote or absence from the division when the question was submitted to the House of Commons, shall be remembered against them hereafter. The Council of these Textile Workers have had a placard printed and posted with the names of Members in different lists accord, ing to their vote or non vote on the question. Of local Members the bill sets forth, Mr. Goddington, Mr. Hornby, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Whiteley voted for monetary reform. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth voted against. Lieut. General Feilden, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Leese, Mr. Maden, and Mr. Stanhope (the latter the new Member for Burnley) did not vote. It appears that four local Unionist Members voted for monetary reform, and one Unionist Member did not vote; whilst one local Gladstonian Member voted against, and four local Gladstonian Members did not vote.

Silver bullion declined six and a half cents on the New York market on the 29th ultimo. The fall since the beginning of the week is twenty cents, or tenpence an ounce.

A depression almost amounting to panic was experienced on the Berlin Bourse in consequence of the tremendous fall in the price of silver at New York. The Bourse in Paris was weak owing to the same cause.

The Comptoir Lyon-Allemand, of Paris, an establishment with a capital of 12,000,000f., suspended payment mainly on account of the depreciation of silver. It is announced from Brussels that the Monetary Conference will reassemble there in a few week's time.

Mr. G. Russel, answering Mr. S. Reay in the House of Commons on the 29th ultimo night, said neither Government of India nor Lord Herschell's committee expected prices in India to be materially altered by the recent arrangements with regard to currency.—Mr. Goschen asked whether Lord Herschell's committee and the Government generally were prepared for the great fall in silver which had taken place, and whether that would not, to a certain extent, modify their view with regard to the course of prices in India.—Mr. Russell would leave his right hon. friend to form his own conclusions.—Mr. Russel, answering Sir William Houldsworth, said the report of the evidence given before Lord Herschell's Committee, was in a forward state, and it would probably be laid on the table in a day or two.

In the Commons, Sir Seymour King asked whether the operation of the Act amending "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870," and "The Paper Currency Act, 1882," would be extended to Ceylon.—Mr. Buxton replied that the exchange value of the rupee in Ceylon was apparently the same as in India; and till the result of the change in India was seen, it was not proposed to make any change in Ceylon.

THERE is one point which should not be overlooked in connection with the simultaneous examinations question writes the *Pioneer*. The small band of Radicals and Irish who managed to get the resolution carried in the House of Commons threw a sop to public opinion by stating that candidates who might pass in India should spend one or two years in England, in any case. But the orthodox Hindu party, who still refuse to let their sons cross the seas, will certainly object to this arrangement. What they, of course, would like to see are examinations in India without any probationary period having to be spent abroad: candidates passing directly into the Service without having gone further from their homes than a university centre. They are always reviling the "Europe-returned" Babu and declaring that he is not a true son of the soil, and now they will have further cause to protest against him and his ways. How are the wishes of the orthodox Hindus to be met? This is only another of the many difficulties with which the whole question bristles, and which the Government of India will have to examine when preparing their report for the Secretary of State. Again, a good deal is made of the poverty of the Indian candidate, who, it is said, cannot afford to go to England and remain there even for a few years. How are these youths to be dealt with? Is the State to be asked to provide the money for their voyage and maintenance? The overburdened taxpayer will not be pleased with any scheme of this kind, and he would have good cause to be indignant if such a proposal were made. The subject, however, will be thoroughly threshed out by Government, and, if we mistake not, good and sufficient reasons will be forthcoming to prove that simultaneous exam

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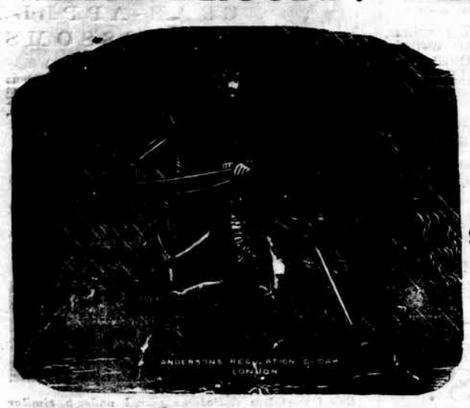

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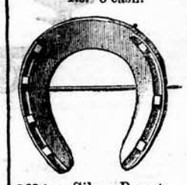

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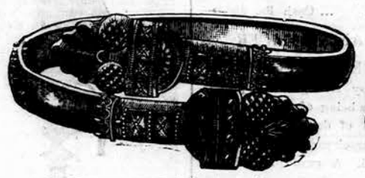

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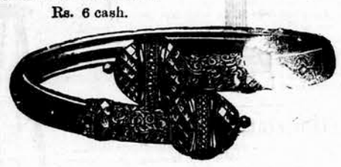

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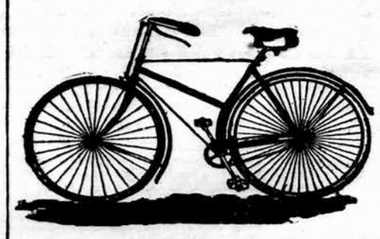

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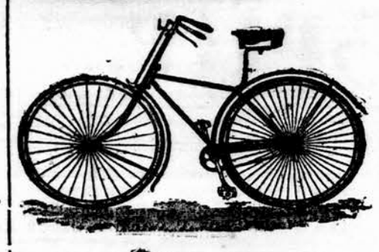

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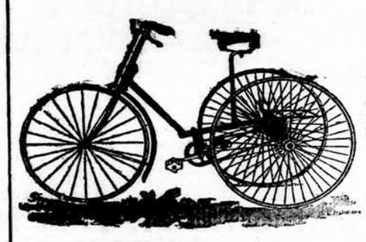

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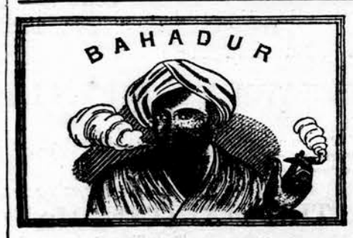

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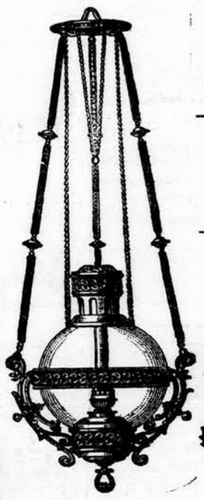

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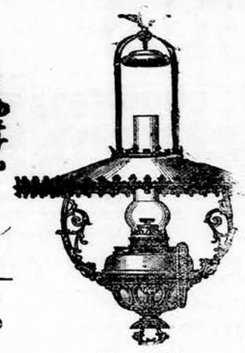

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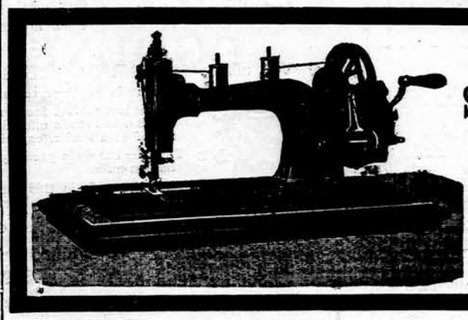

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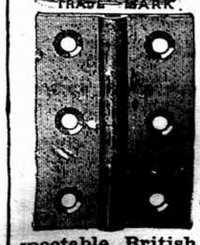

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